US005806403A

United States Patent [19]

Johnston

[11] **Patent Number: 5,806,403**

[45] **Date of Patent: Sep. 15, 1998**

[54] **MULTICYCLINDER SELF-STARTING UNIFLOW ENGINE**

[76] Inventor: **Barry Johnston**, 2423 Pickwick Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207

[21] Appl. No.: **662,301**

[22] Filed: **Jun. 12, 1996**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 459,625, Jun. 2, 1995, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 254,465, Jun. 6, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 773,926, Nov. 6, 1991, abandoned.

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 4, 1990 [WO] WIPO PCTUS9000091

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **F01L 15/12**; F01L 21/04

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **91/224**; 91/229; 91/336

[58] **Field of Search** 60/369, 370, 371, 60/375, 376, 381, 383, 670, 671; 91/218, 221, 224, 229, 335, 336

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

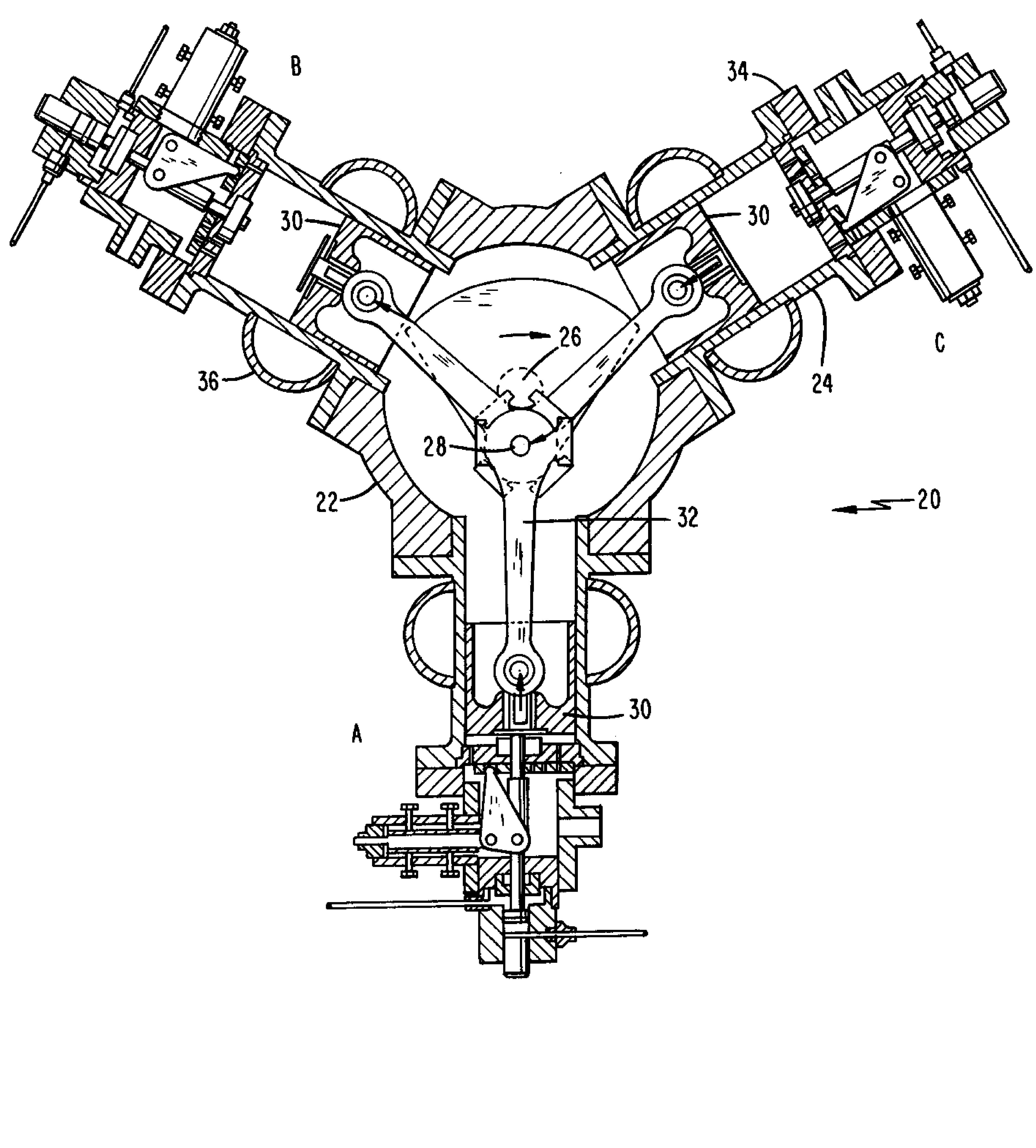
2,649,078	8/1953	Kelly	91/220
3,079,900	3/1963	Hunnicutt	91/303
3,885,387	5/1975	Simington	60/370
3,932,989	1/1976	Demetrescu	60/383 X
4,052,850	10/1977	Mohaupt	60/371 X
4,110,981	9/1978	Murphy	60/371
4,698,973	10/1987	Johnston	60/670
4,947,731	8/1990	Johnston	91/229

Primary Examiner—Hoang Nguyen
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Lowe Hauptman Gopstein & Berner

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A uniflow engine has a plurality of cylinders disposed symmetrically around a common crankshaft connected to pistons reciprocating in the cylinders. In response to the availability of a working fluid vapor at a predetermined condition, such as a high pressure or temperature, incoming vapor is supplied to those cylinders in which the respective pistons are in their working strokes to thereby initiate rotation of the crankshaft in which the crankshaft had stopped last. Once rotation is initiated and a predetermined mode change speed attained in a "start-up model" by engine operation from start, vapor inlet valves are controlled to change engine operation over to a "running mode". In the "start-up mode" incoming vapor is admitted over a substantial portion of the piston working stroke, whereas in the "running mode" vapor inflow is terminated relatively early in the working stroke so that a vapor change does work in expending against the piston.

20 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



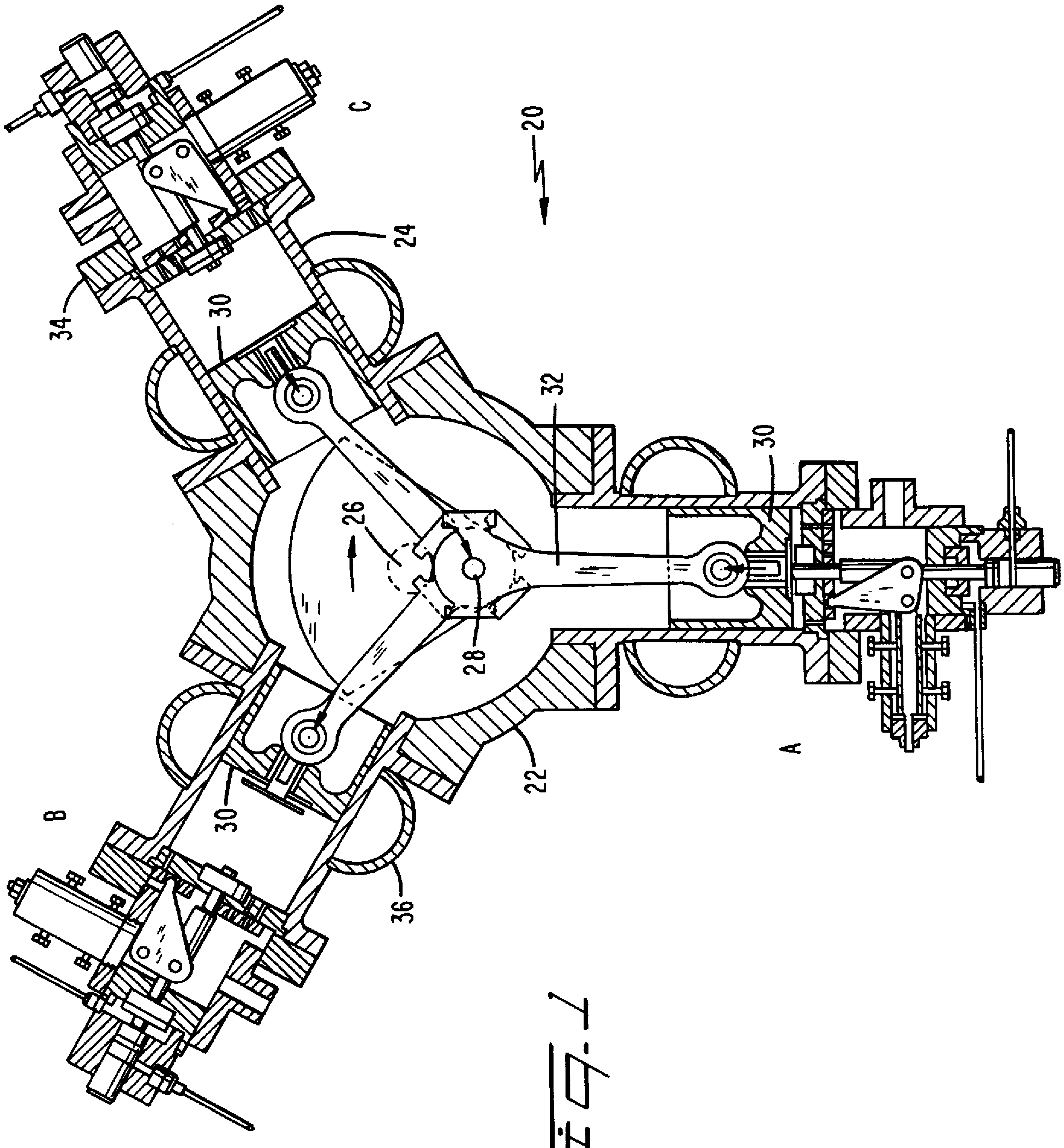


FIG. 1

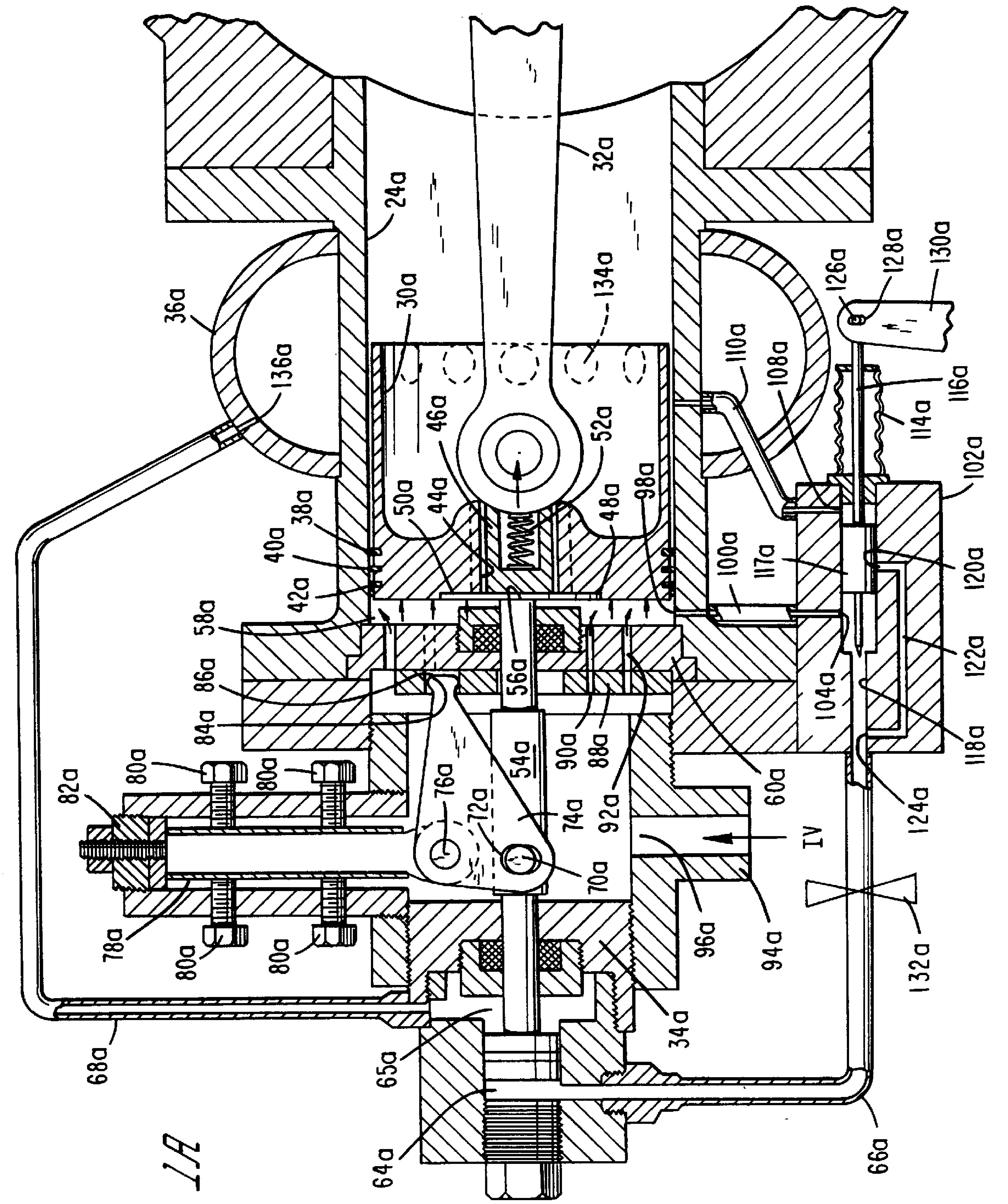

24a
32a
30a
134a
36a
136a
46a
52a
50a
44a
48a
98a
38a
40a
42a
58a
86a
84a
56a
54a
90a
88a
92a
60a
76a
72a
74a
70a
80a
82a
78a
96a
94a
IV
34a
65a
64a
68a
66a
132a
110a
108a
100a
117a
104a
118a
124a
122a
120a
102a
114a
116a
126a
128a
130a

FIG. 1A

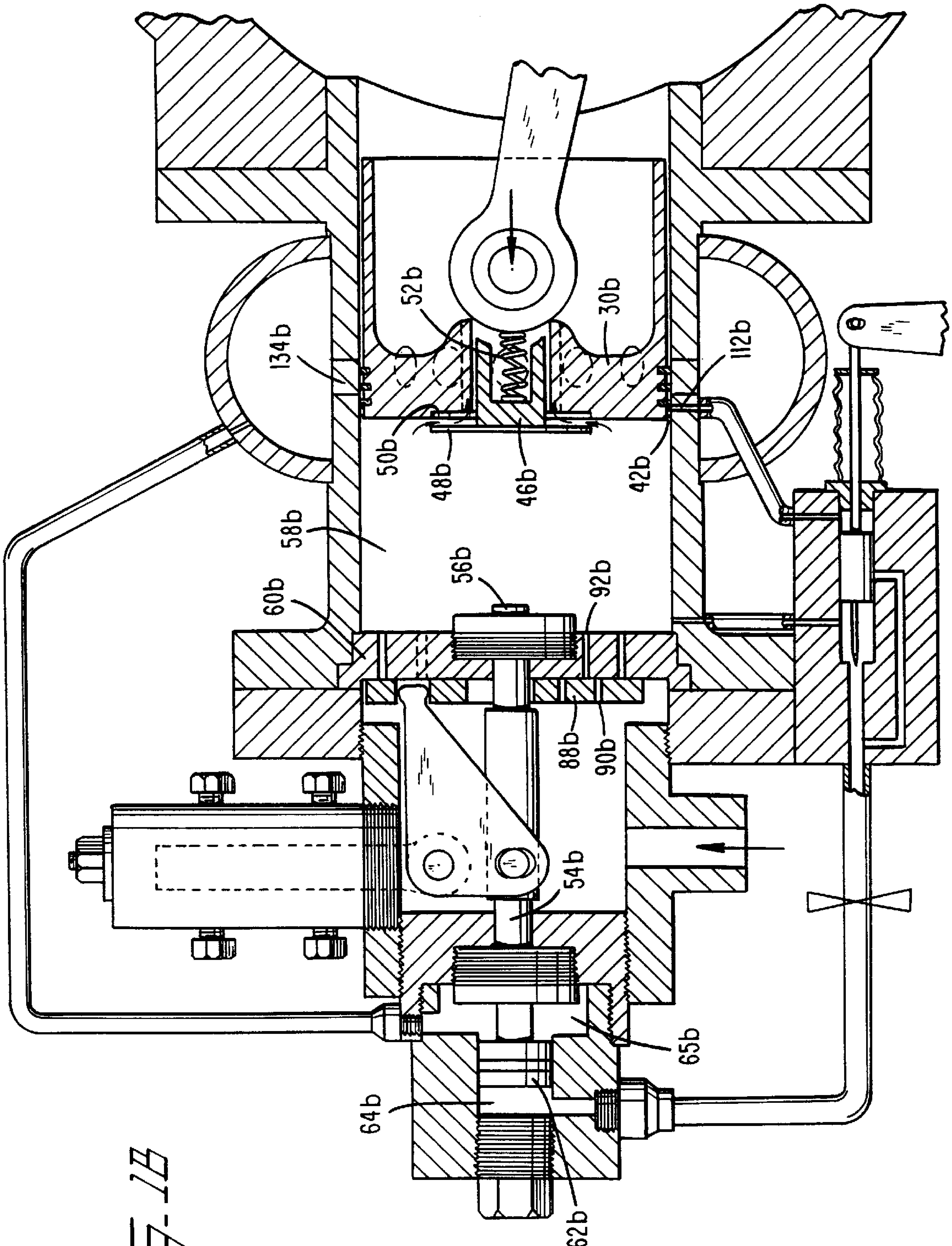
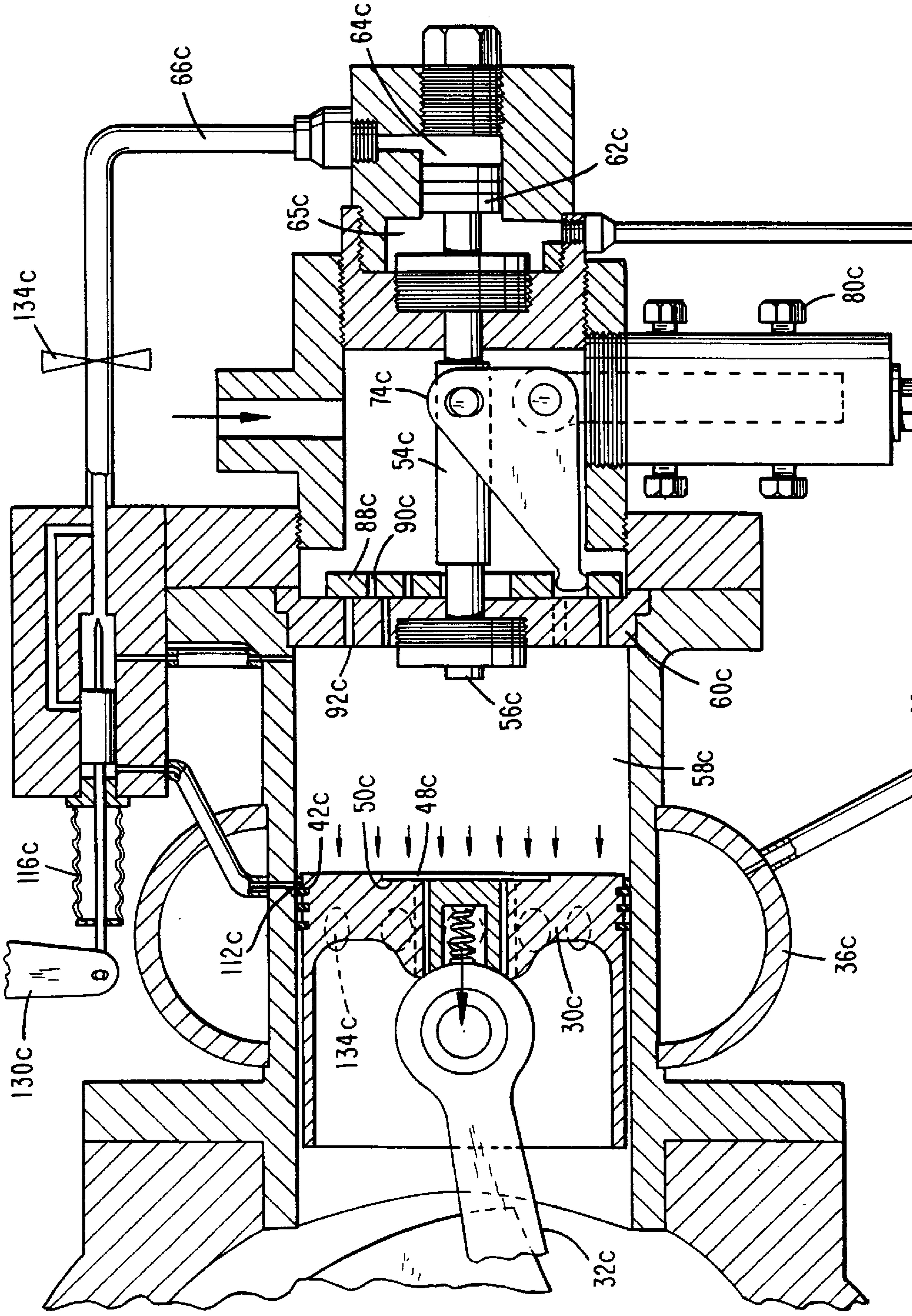

52b
30b
134b
112b
50b
48b
46b
42b
58b
56b
60b
92b
88b
90b
54b
65b
64b
62b

FIG. 1B



64c
66c
62c
65c
134c
80c
74c
54c
88c
90c
92c
56c
60c
58c
68c
50c
48c
42c
116c
112c
36c
30c
134c
130c
32c

FIG-1C

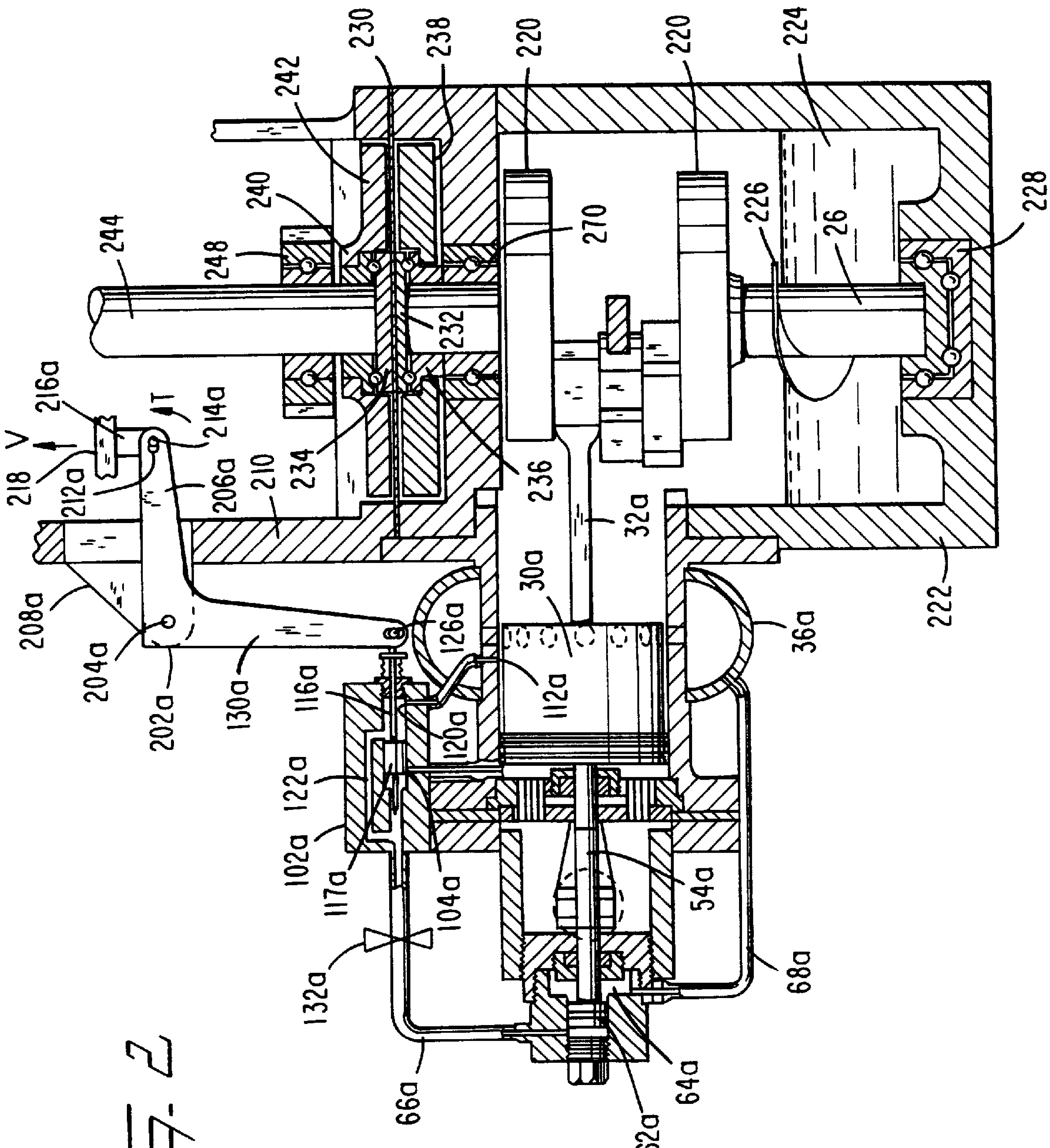

230
238
220
220
224
242
240
270
226
26
228
244
248
232
216a
218 V
214a
T
234
236
212a
206a
210
32a
208a
30a
126a
36a
222
204a
202a
130a
116a
112a
120a
122a
102a
117a
104a
54a
132a
68a
66a
62a
64a

FIG. 2

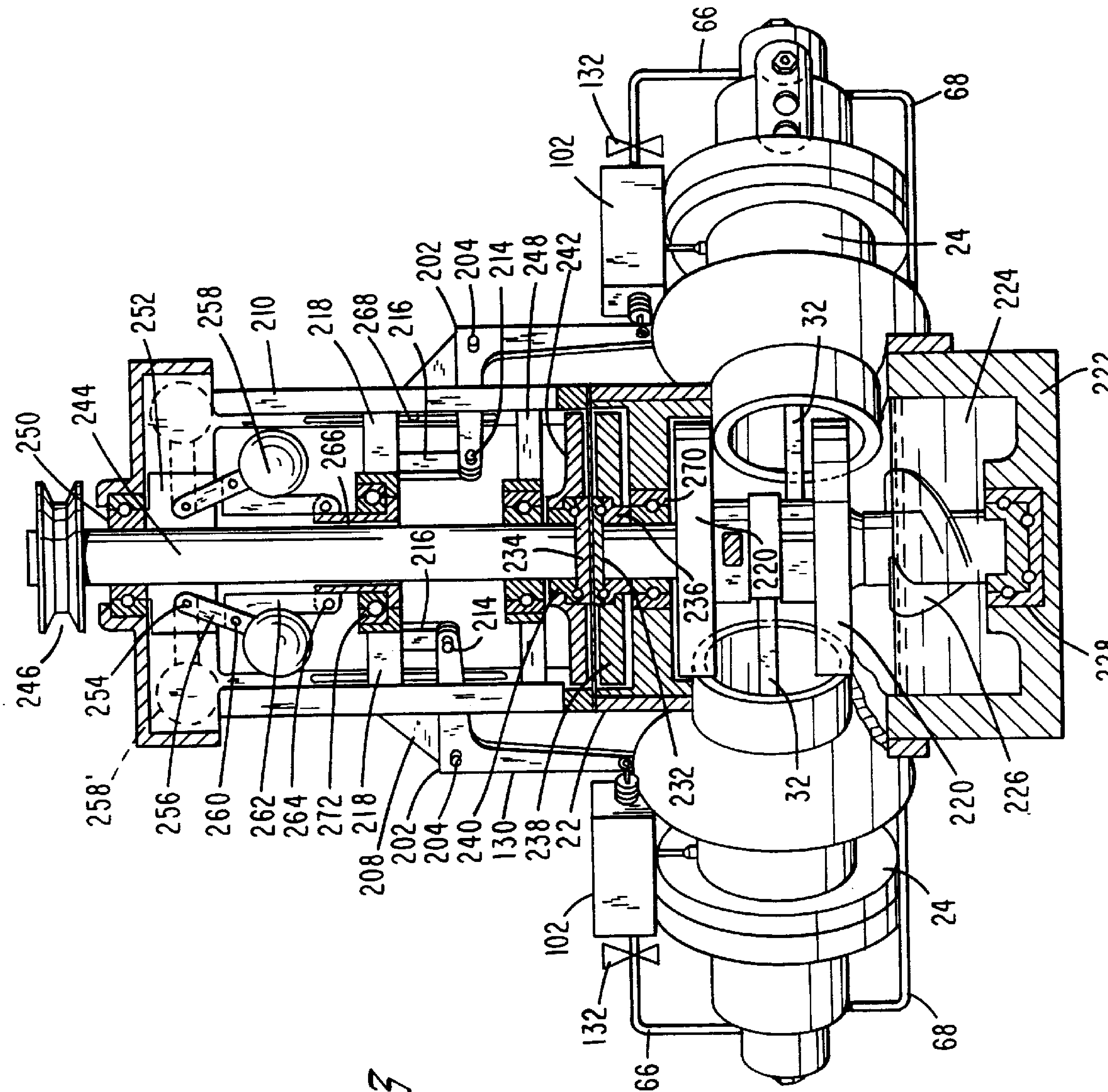
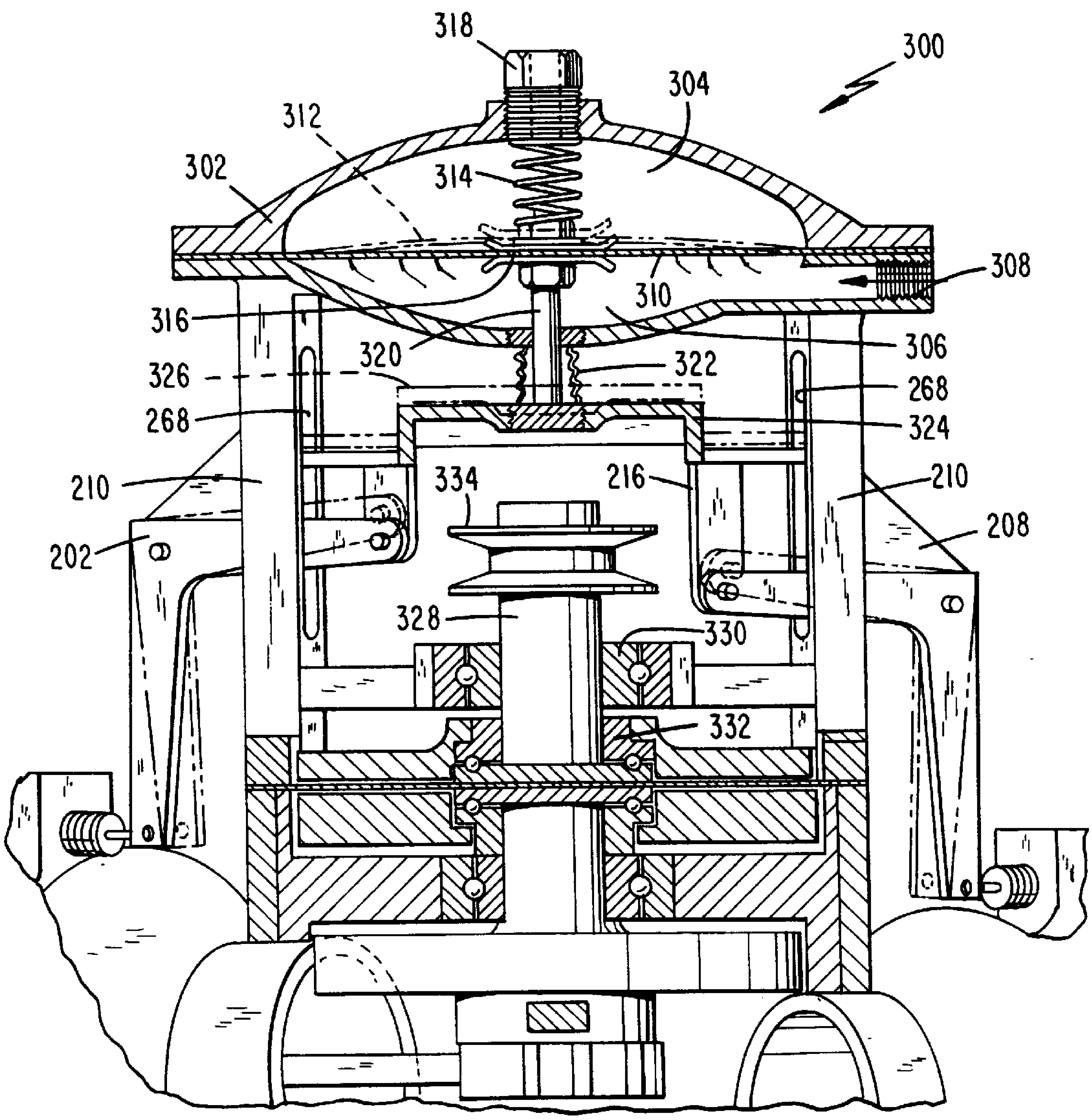

250
244
252
258
210
218
268
216
202
204
214
248
242
102
132
66
68
24
224
222
32
270
266
220
236
234
228
226
232
246
254
258'
256
260
262
264
272
208
240
130
238
22

FIG-3

FIG. 4


318
300
304
312
302
314
308
310
316
306
320
322
326
268
268
324
334
216
210
210
208
202
328
330
332

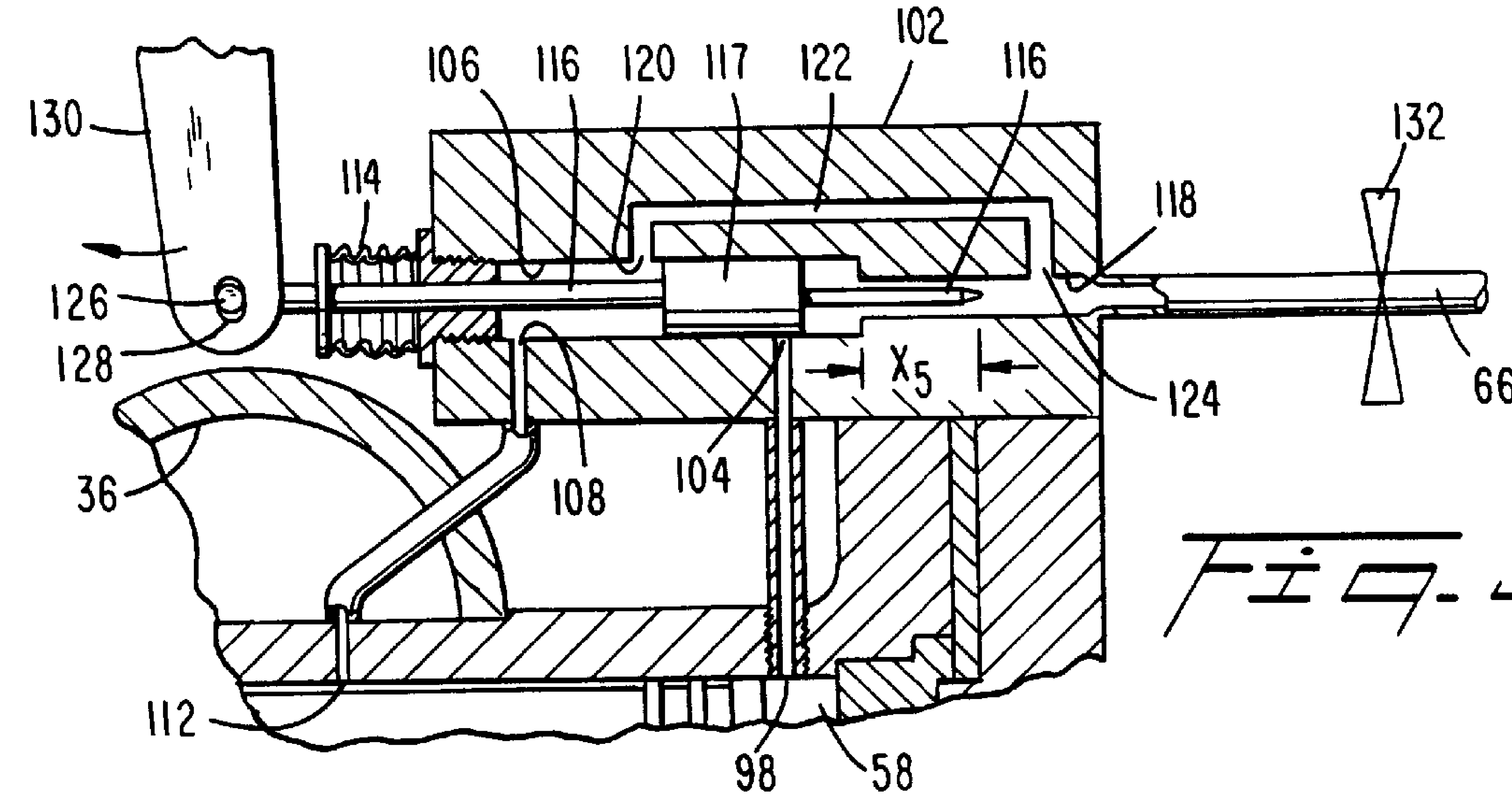


Fig. 5

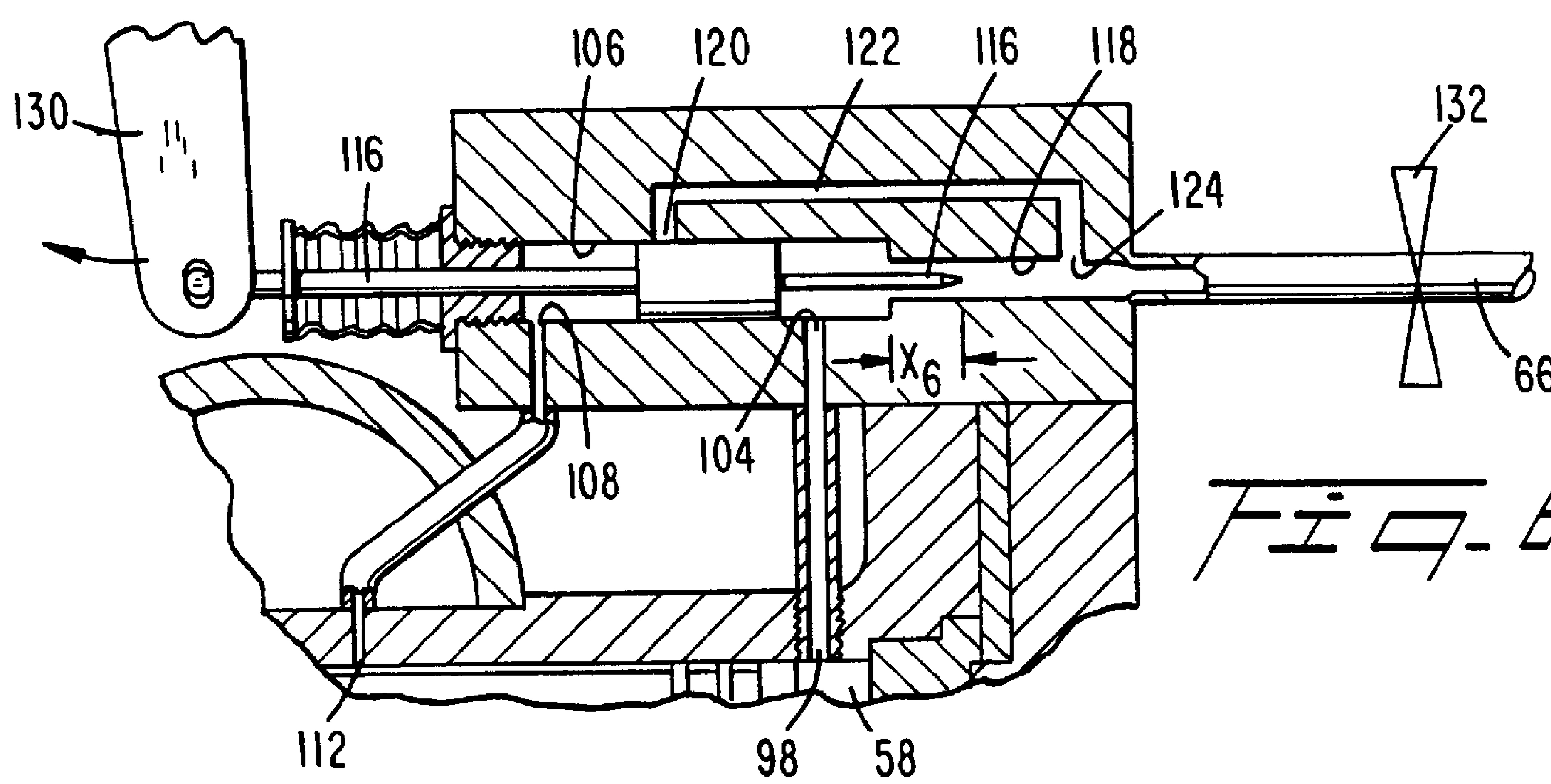


Fig. 6

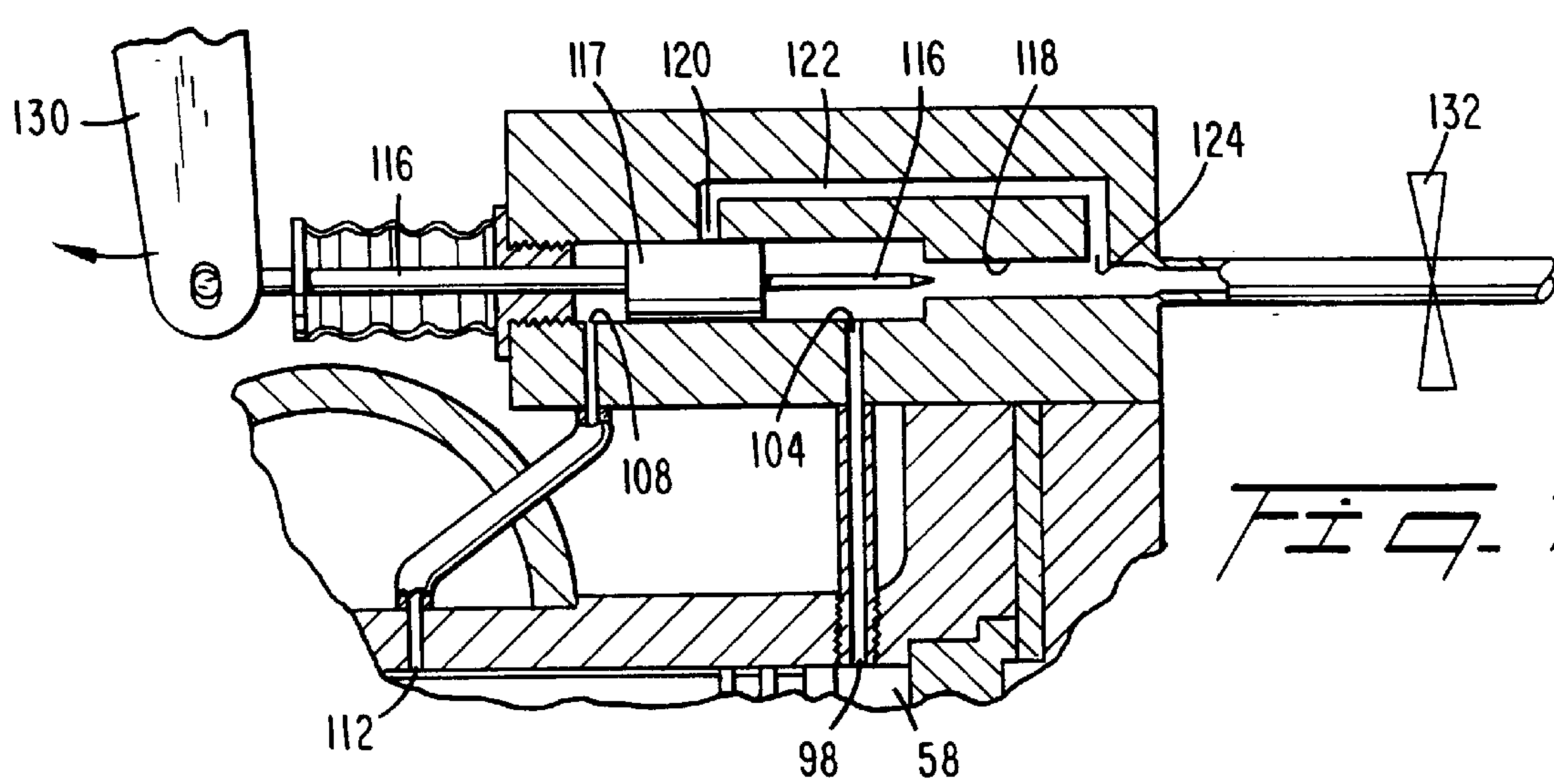


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

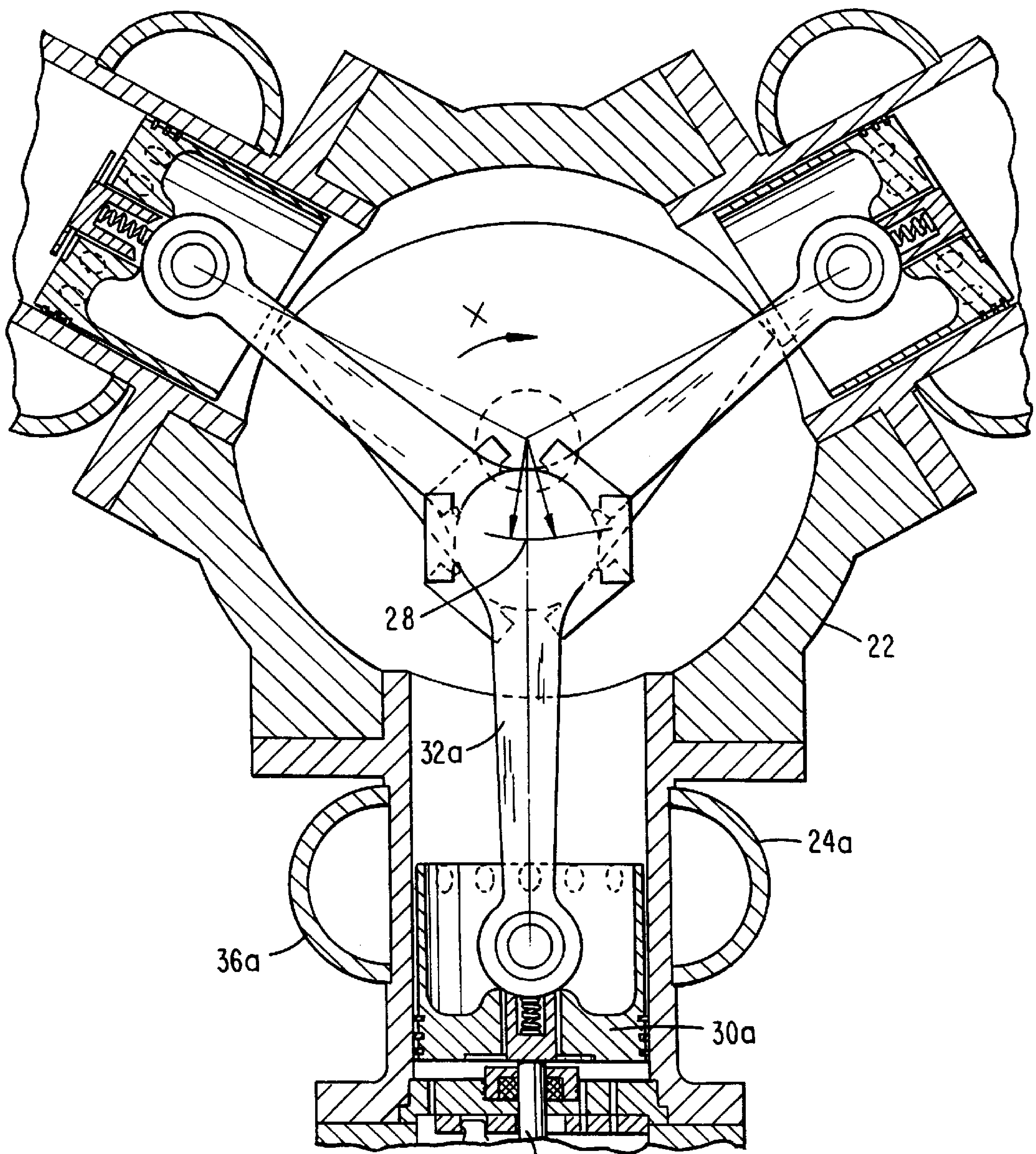


FIG. 9

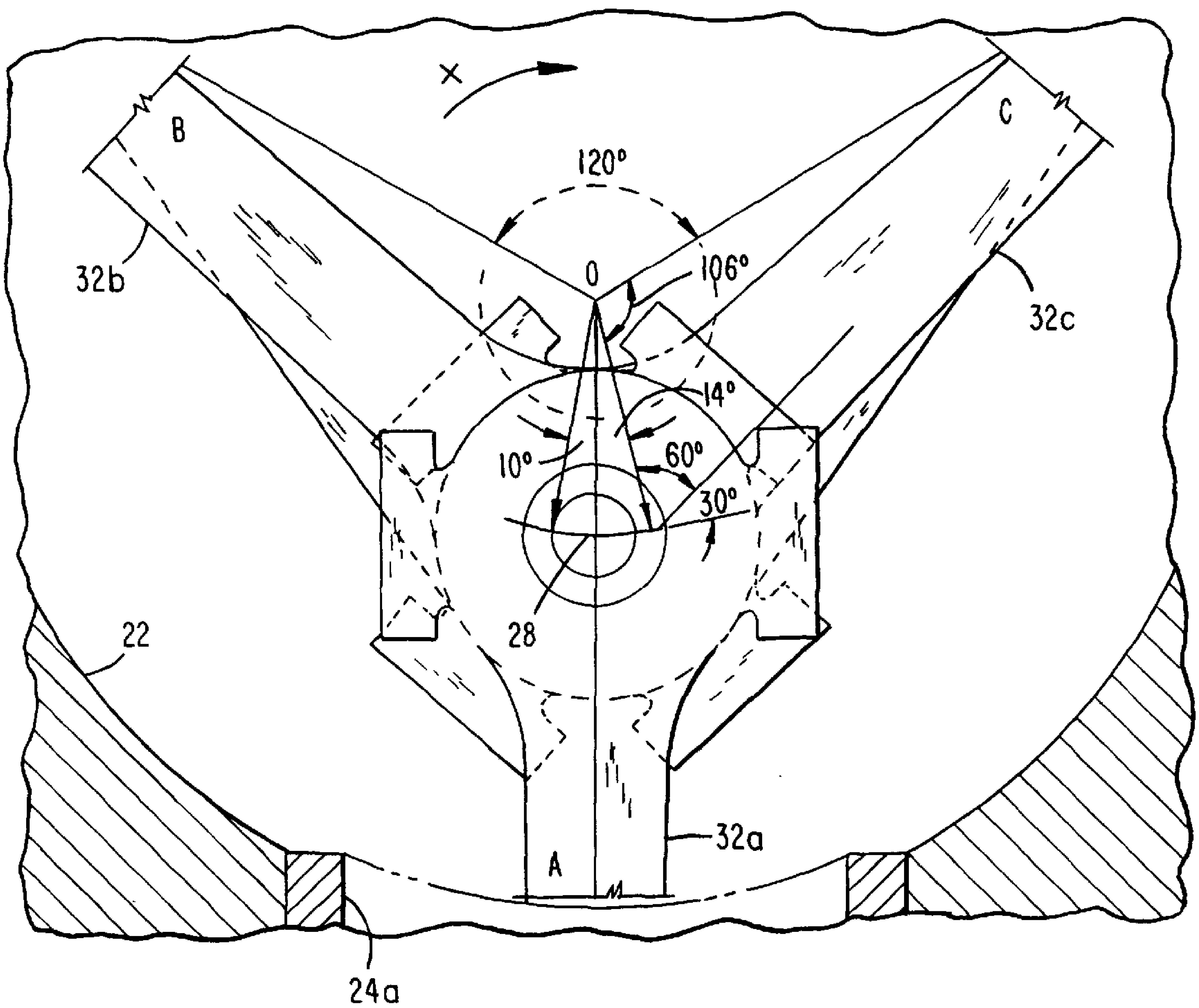
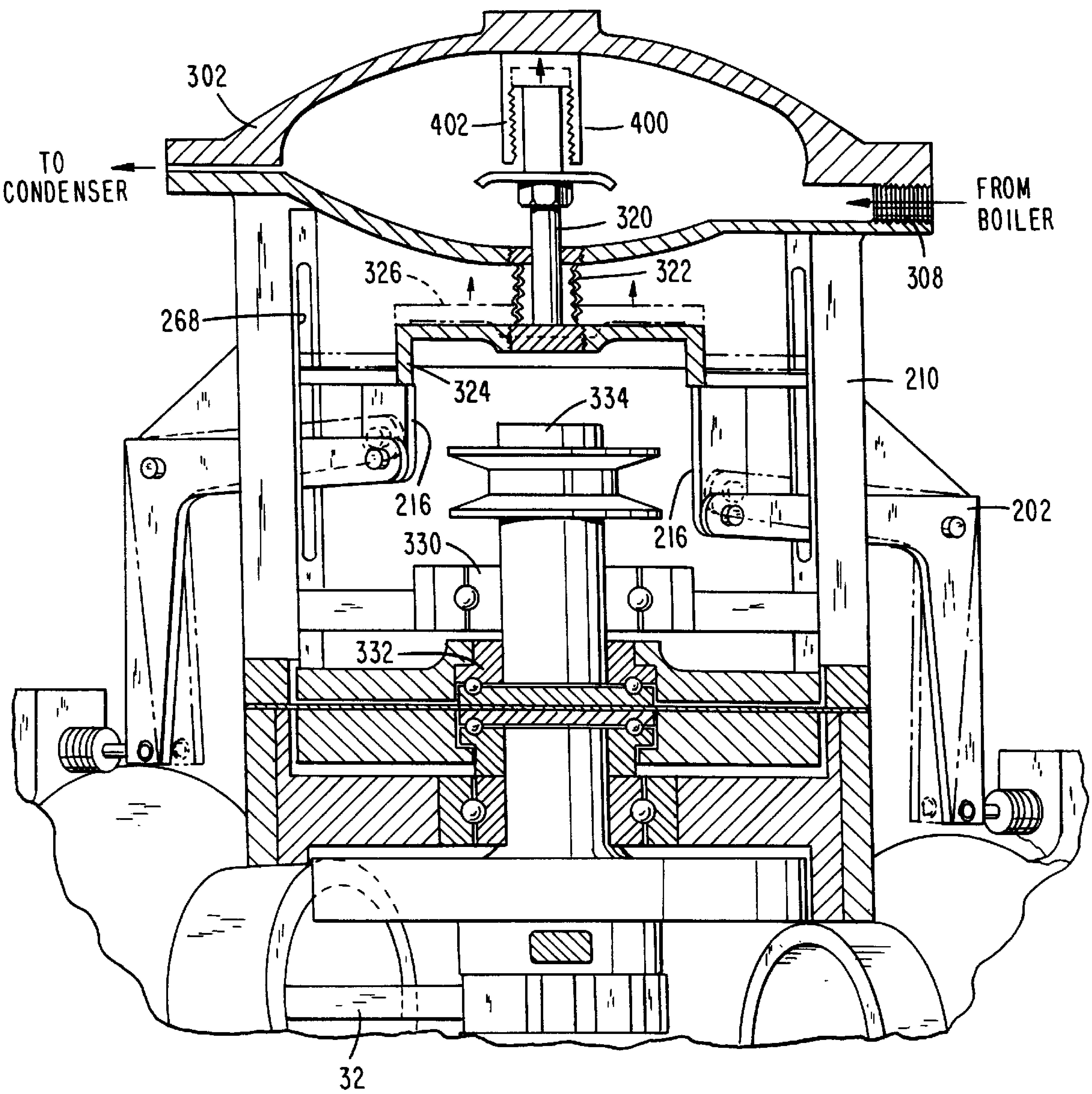


FIG. 10


302
402
400
TO CONDENSER
FROM BOILER
320
308
326
322
268
210
324
334
216
216
202
330
332
32

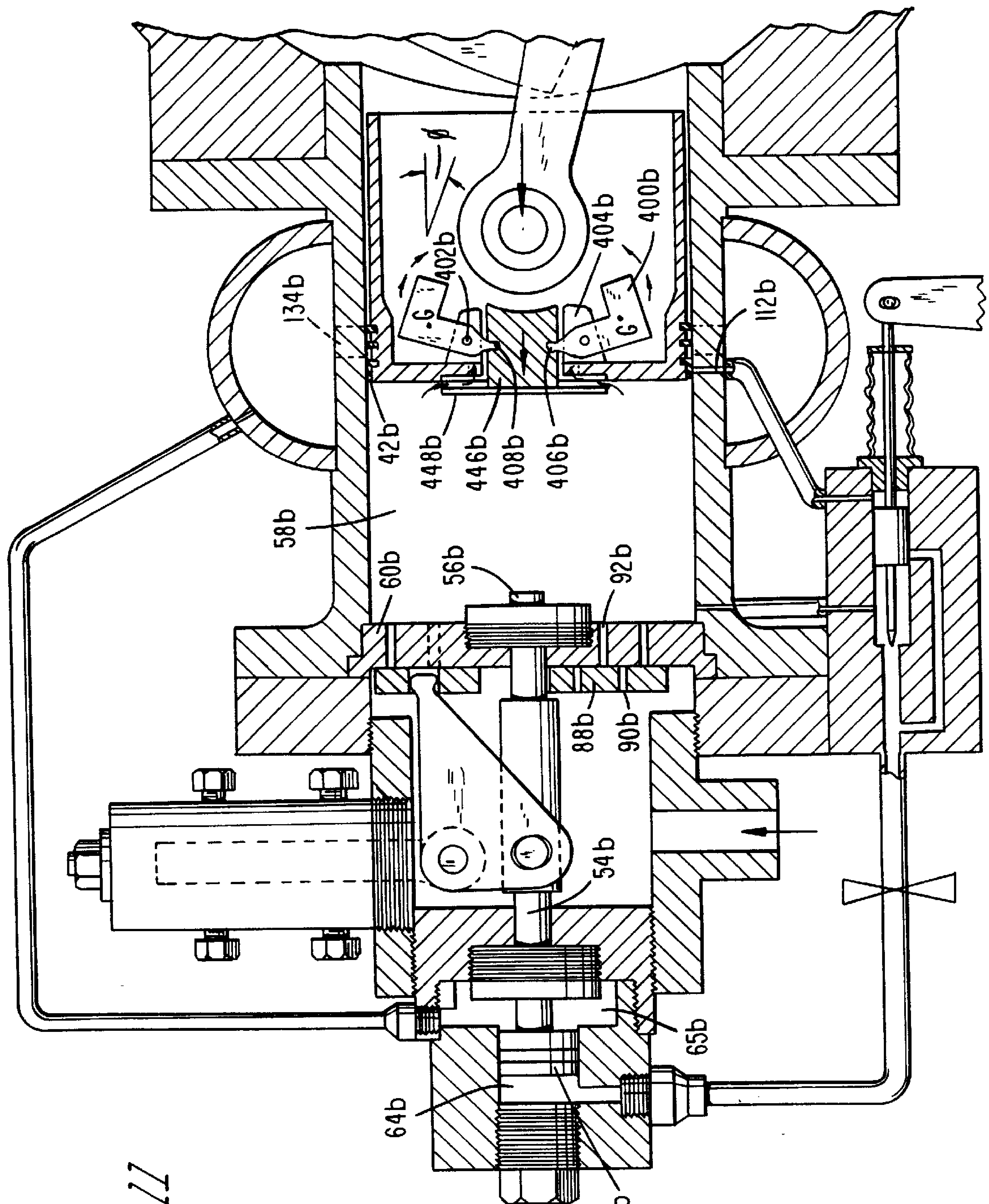

134b
402b
404b
400b
112b
42b
448b
446b
408b
406b
58b
60b
56b
92b
88b
90b
54b
65b
64b
62b

Fig. 11

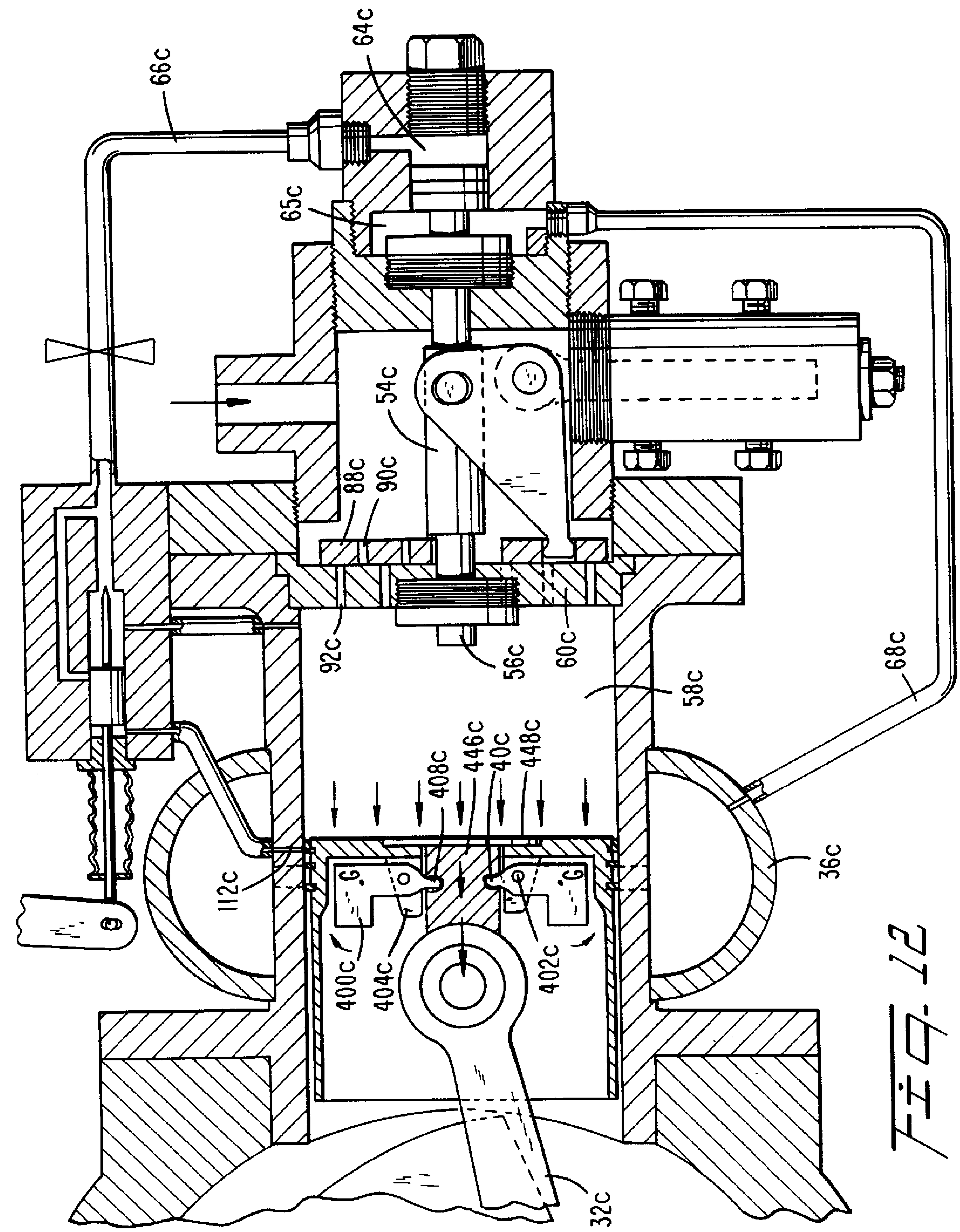

66c
64c
65c
54c
88c
90c
92c
56c
60c
58c
68c
408c
446c
40c
448c
112c
36c
400c
404c
402c
32c

FIG. 12

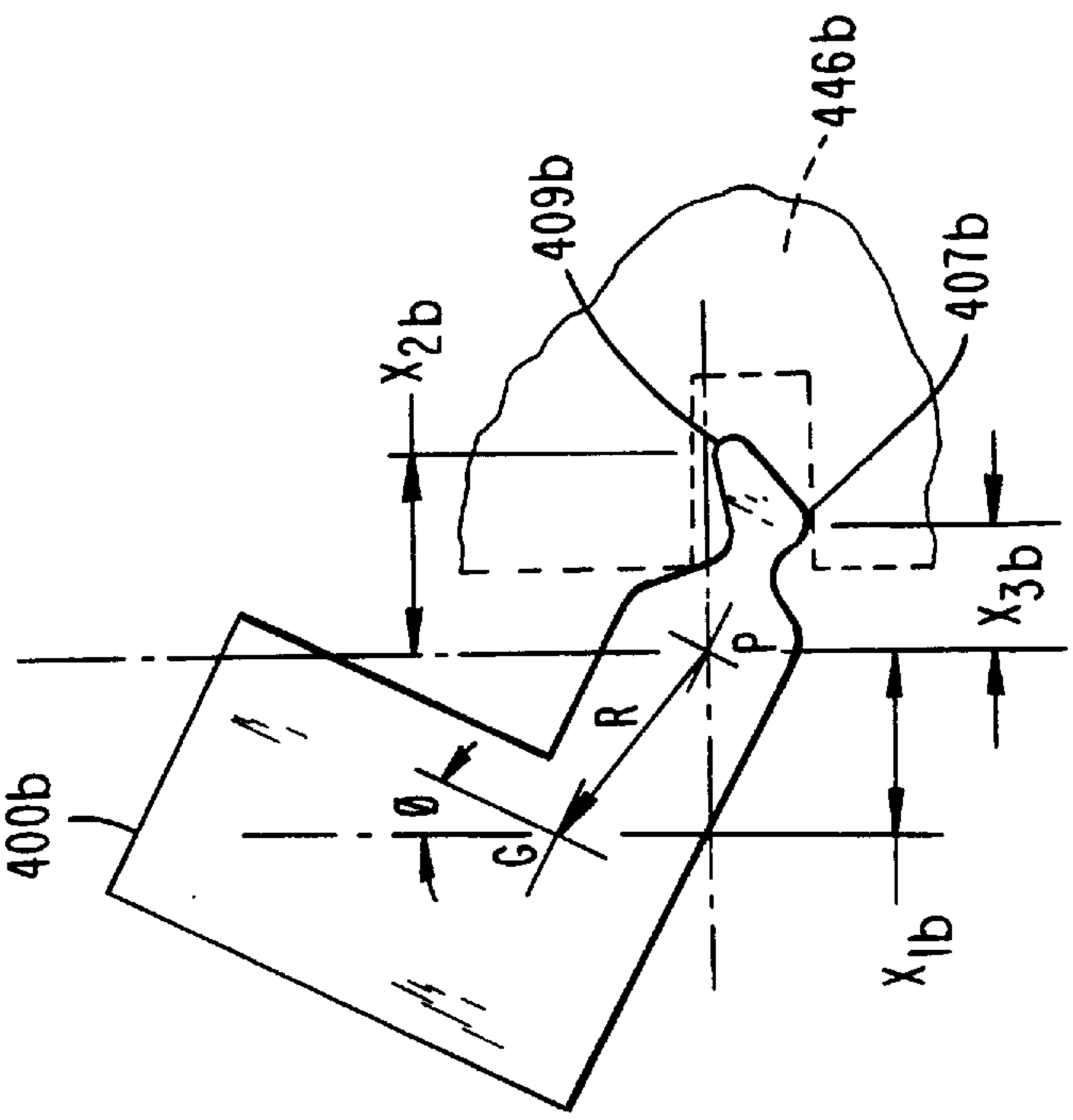

446b
409b
407b
X_{2b}
X_{3b}
P
R
Ø
G
400b
X_{1b}

FIG. 14

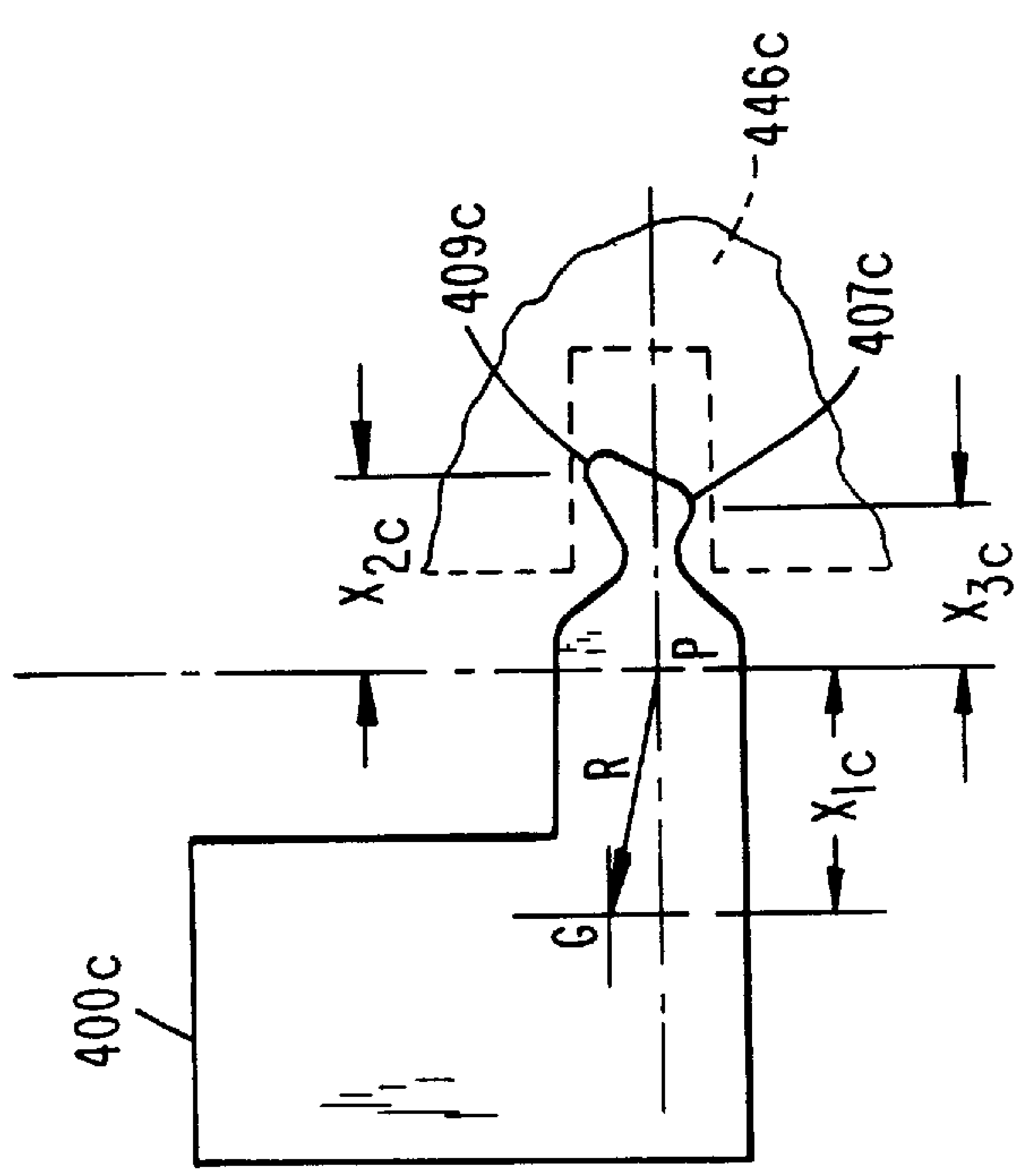
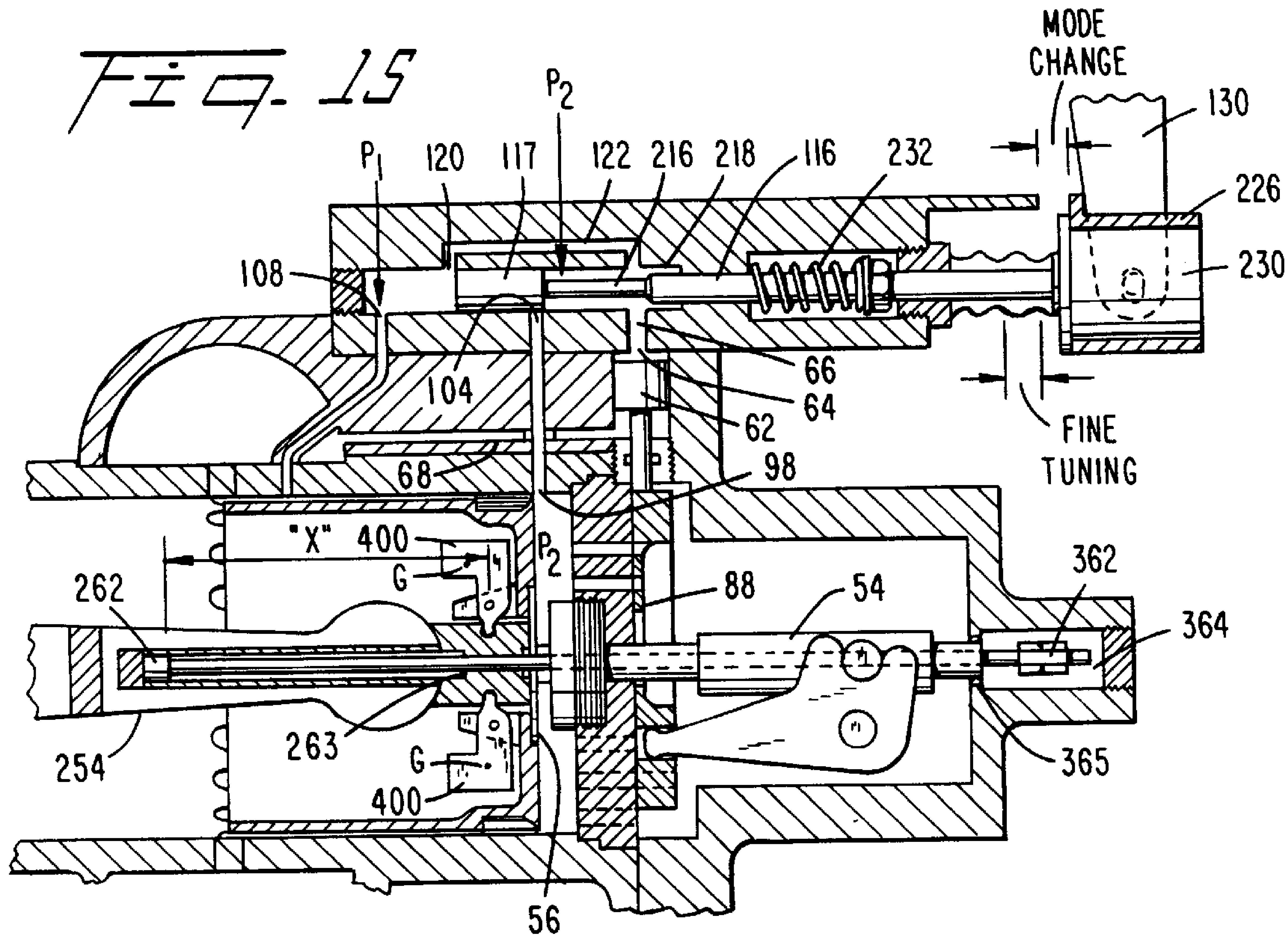

446c
409c
407c
X_{2c}
X_{3c}
P
R
X_{1c}
G
400c

FIG. 13

Fig. 15


MODE
CHANGE
P2
P1
120
117
122
216
218
116
232
130
226
230
108
104
66
64
62
FINE
TUNING
68
98
"X"
400
G
P2
262
88
54
362
364
263
254
G
400
365
56

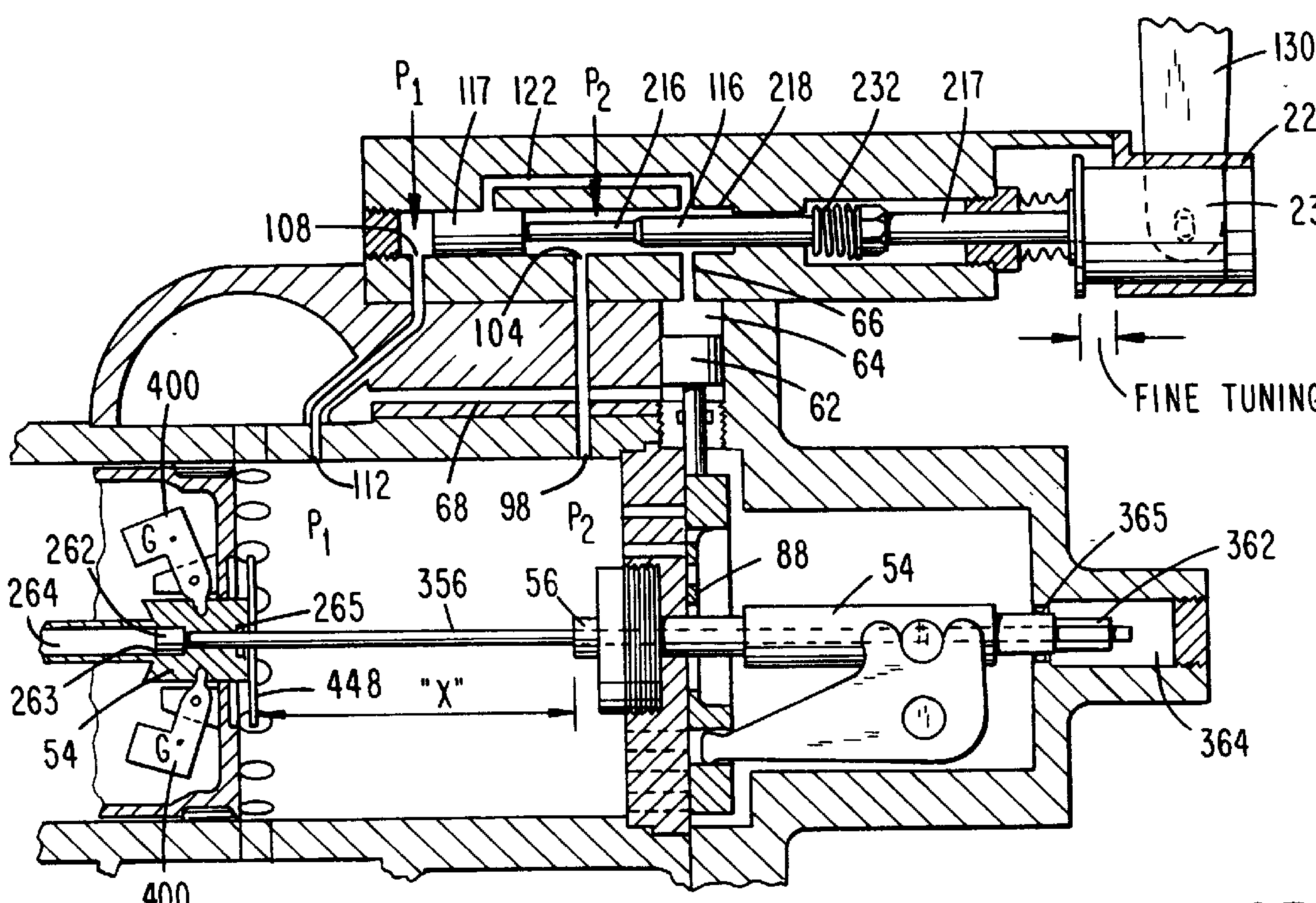

130
P1
117
122
P2
216
116
218
232
217
226
230
108
104
66
64
62
FINE TUNING
400
112
68
98
P1
P2
262
264
265
356
56
88
54
365
362
263
448
"X"
54
364
400

Fig. 16

MULTICYCLINDER SELF-STARTING UNIFLOW ENGINE

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/459,625 filed Jun. 2, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/254,465 filed Jun. 6, 1994, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/773,926 filed Nov. 6, 1991, now abandoned

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a multicylinder vapor powered reciprocating engine and, more particularly, to such an engine having the inherent capability for restarting after a total stop solely in response to the availability of working fluid vapor at a predetermined condition regardless of crankshaft position when the engine last ceased operation.

BACKGROUND OF THE PRIOR ART

There are many circumstances where rotary mechanical power from a totally self-contained unit is highly desirable, e.g., to power an artesian pump in a remote desert location where the only source of energy is the sun. The engine should operate over a long period of time without the need for any external source of electricity or manual inputs to restart it after a stop or to control its operation between stops. It is also absolutely essential that the engine, when provided with working fluid vapor at a predetermined condition, has the capacity for starting automatically, operating satisfactorily thereafter, ceasing operation when working fluid vapor is no longer available at the predetermined condition, and stopping in readiness for the next automatic restart—all without human intervention except for repair or scheduled maintenance.

Conventional closed loop solar collector systems typically are designed to include one or more electrically-operated servo-type valves to control engine vapor intake and to regulate the output of the engine to maximize operational efficiency. Such controls, however, reguire an external source of electrical power and are not particularly suitable for unattended operation over prolonged periods of time in remote areas. Likewise, it is preferable to eliminate the need for manual controls. Furthermore, it is highly desirable to completely seal-in the operating components of the engine to preclude contamination by dirt, moisture and other ambient pollutants and to maintain within the engine a subatmospheric pressure or vacuum for higher operational efficiency.

In my earlier issued U.S. Pat. No. 4,698,973, titled "CLOSED LOOP SOLAR COLLECTOR SYSTEM POWERING A SELF-STARTING UNIFLOW ENGINE", issued on Oct. 13, 1987 and incorporated herein by reference, there is disclosed and claimed a closed loop solar collector system that receives collected solar energy to vaporize a working fluid for delivery to a single piston uniflow system. The disclosed engine includes a single piston capable of acting directly upon a pair of normally closed intake valves projecting into the engine cylinder to actuate the same. Under relatively low pressure conditions in the boiler or vaporizing unit, a spring-loaded connecting rod facilitates control of the engine so that, in principle, the engine has the ability to start when available working fluid vapor attains a predetermined pressure and, thereafter, changing over from a start-up mode to a normal running mode of operation when the rotational speed of the engine attains a predetermined mode-change value. It is believed, however, that a single piston reciprocating in a single long cylinder could possibly come to a stop in an end-of-stroke position that may frustrate a subsequent restart. In other words, to promote wide use of uniflow engines with closed loop solar powered systems, it is believed necessary to have a sealed-in engine that will always start when working fluid vapor is delivered at a certain minimum pressure regardless of the engine crankshaft position when it comes to a stop.

The present invention, therefore, provides a multicylinder uniflow engine designed to restart readily no matter what position the crankshaft takes when the engine comes to a stop. The engine will always restart when working fluid vapor is available to the engine at a predetermined condition, e.g., when the static pressure of the working fluid vapor exceeds a predetermined value.

It should be appreciated that an engine of the type taught in this invention preferably should have as few mechanical moving parts as practical, be capable of completely sealed-in operation, and have a simple sturdy design, e.g., not be dependent on springs that may lose their elasticity or break over time, so that it will not require expensive or difficult production techniques or maintenance after installation.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is, accordingly, an object of this invention to provide a multicylinder engine utilizing pressurized working fluid vapor ("incoming vapor" hereinafter) which will start automatically when one or more selected engine operating parameters meet corresponding predetermined criteria.

Another object of this invention is to provide a multicylinder, self-starting, simple engine suitable for integration into a closed loop solar energy collection system that generates a supply of working fluid vapor.

Yet another object of this invention is to provide a multicylinder uniflow engine of which most operating components are sealed-in to operationally communicate solely with a closed loop vapor system for providing to and receiving therefrom incoming vapor at a predetermined working condition.

Related further objects of this invention are to provide a multicylinder uniflow engine with a common crankshaft that will start in any position of the crankshaft when incoming vapor is made available at not less than a predetermined working pressure with or without rotating control elements.

Another related object of this invention is to provide a multicylinder uniflow engine with a common crankshaft that will start in any position of the crankshaft when incoming vapor is made available at not less than a predetermined temperature.

An even further object of this invention is to provide a multicylinder uniflow engine which upon starting from a total stop initially operates in a "start-up mode" characterized by the utilization of incoming vapor at a relatively high inlet pressure without expansion during a corresponding piston stroke in each cylinder, followed upon the attainment of a predetermined engine operating condition by a normal running mode characterized in that incoming vapor at high inlet pressure is received for only an initial portion of each working stroke and thereafter expands for the rest of the working stroke for efficient engine operation.

These and other objects of the invention are realized by providing in a self-starting, multicylinder, single crankshaft, reciprocating piston engine supplied with an expandable working fluid and having at least three cylinders evenly distributed around a common crankshaft, a first means for forcibly adjusting position in response to an output speed of the engine and a second means for controlling the start and stop of inflow of the working fluid sequentially into the cylinders as a function of the individual piston positions with respect to TDC during their working strokes in correspondence with the instantaneous position of the first means.

In different aspects of the invention, control of the engine operation from zero speed, through a "start-up mode" (during which working fluid moves the pistons without expansion), through a predetermined mode change speed and into a "running mode" (during which a charge of working fluid expands during each piston working stroke), is effected in response to an engine output rotational speed, or the pressure or temperature at which the working fluid is available.

In one alternative embodiment of the invention, a relief valve is provided in the head of each piston and is actuated during operation of the engine by inertia forces only, thus avoiding the use of springs and problems incidental thereto.

In a further improvement of the invention a mode change/fine-tuning valve mechanism is provided to ensure optimum utilization of the enthalpy provided to the engine in the working fluid.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. **1** is cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of a multicylinder uniflow engine in its "running mode", in planes normal to the common crankshaft of a multicylinder engine, wherein each cylinder assembly is sectioned along its longitudinal axis.

FIGS. **1A**, **1B** and **1C**, respectively, are enlarged cross-sectional views of cylinders A, B and C as identified in FIG. **1**, each in the "running mode".

FIG. **2** is a partial vertical cross-sectional view of cylinder A in the embodiment of FIG. **1**, in the "start-up mode".

FIG. **3** is a partially sectioned and partially perspective view to illustrate, in particular, a sealing arrangement and rotating mode-change control components in a preferred embodiment.

FIG. **4** is a partial vertical cross-sectional view illustrating a sealing component and a rotation-free pressure-responsive mode-change control in another preferred embodiment.

FIG. **5** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view through a portion of the pneumatic mode-change control valve assembly, in the "start-up mode".

FIG. **6** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view through a portion of the pneumatic mode-change control valve assembly, in a throttled "running mode".

FIG. **7** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view through a portion of the pneumatic mode-change control valve assmbly, in the "running mode".

FIG. **8** is a partial cross-sectional view normal to the common crankshaft of the multicylinder engine of FIG. **1**, to schematically illustrate certain angular relationships among the connecting rods when piston A is at its "top dead center" in cylinder A.

FIG. **9** is an enlarged view of the central portion of the engine as illustrated in FIG. **8**.

FIG. **10** is a partial vertical cross-sectional view illustrating a sealing component and a rotation-free temperature-responsive mode-change control in yet another preferred embodiment.

FIG. **11** is similar to FIG. **1B** but illustrates an alternative embodiment in which a pressure relief valve in each piston head operates by inertial force instead of a spring force.

FIG. **12** is similar to FIG. **1C** but illustrates an alternative embodiment in which a pressure relief valve in each piston head operates by inertial force instead of a spring force.

FIGS. **13** and **14** are enlarged views of a portion of the inertia-actuation element in two operational positions thereof.

FIGS. **15** and **16** illustrate, in cross-sectional views, two positions of an improved mode change/fine tuning valve mechanism to control fluid flow to the engine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The multicylinder self-starting uniflow engine according to this invention will efficiently operate as an integral part of a closed loop vapor cycle system. As discuss extensively in my earlier-issued U.S. Pat. No. 4,698,973, incorporated herein by reference, such a closed loop thermodynamic system typically will have a boiler or other vaporizing element in which a working fluid is provided with thermal energy, say by focused sunlight from a solar collector, and undergoes a phase change from its liquid to a vaporized state. The high pressure vaporized vapor fluid is then made available to the plurality of cylinders of the engine to be controllably admitted thereto (in a manner to be described) to exert mechanical force on a corresponding piston in each cylinder, thereby to provide a torque to a common crankshaft

At or near the and of the working stroke of each piston within its corresponding cylinder in normal operation, the incoming vapor that has experienced a loss of enthalpy (which was substantially converted into useful mechanical work on the piston) exhausts from the cylinder into an exhaust pipe or manifold that typically leads it to a condenser unit, after passage through a regenerating heat exchanger of known type if one is provided in the system. Heat is removed from the exhausted vapor in the condenser unit, e.g., to a flow of cooling water if such is available or by radiation and convection to the atmosphere otherwise, and the low-enthalpy fluid vapor is condensed into its liquid form, typically at a subatmospheric or pressure "vacuum". This condensate, with or without regenerative heating thereof in the regenerating heat exchanger, is collected and returned to the boiler.

In this manner, a working fluid undergoes a succession of phase and pressure changes to convert part of the thermal energy provided to the system into a mechanical work output, typically as an output torque at a driven shaft to rotate driven equipment, e g., a pump. Since the basic elements such as the boiler recirculating pump or means, the condenser, working fluid storage means, regenerative heat exchangers and piping are well understood standard components of said system, detailed descriptions thereof are believed unnecessary. What is important to realize is that the multicylinder, self-starting, uniflow engine of this invention is advantageously connected to such a system so as to receive therefrom a working fluid vapor at a pressure or temperature that has a predetermined value or is within a predetermined pressure or temperature range and is also connected to a condenser element in the overall system for receiving and condensing thereby of exhausted working fluid vapor from the various cylinders of the uniflow engine.

There are numerous commercially available devices, includable in a closed loop system between the boiler element and the engine, that permit flow of a working fluid vapor from the boiler to an energy-utilizing device such as an engine only when the working fluid vapor attains a predetermined condition, e.g., static pressure, temperature or the like. Such conventional devices may be adjustable to enable a user to select the value or range at which the device will act. It is believed that persons skilled in the relevant arts will be familiar with the availability and manner of use of such devices, hence a detailed description thereof is believed unnecessary.

If a uniflow engine has only one reciprocating piston in a cylinder, there is always the disconcerting probability that the piston will stop virtually at its top dead center or its bottom dead center with respect to its cylinder. Basically the same situation could arise in a uniflow engine provided with two cylinders with their axes lying in a common plane with their respective pistons operationally engaged to drive a common crankshaft, i.e., one of the pistons could be at its stop dead center (TDC) while the other is at its bottom dead center (BDC). When the one or two pistons in such engines are at their extreme ends, as a practical matter it is difficult if not impossible to initiate operation of the engine without an externally provided torque to initiate rotation of the crankshaft. For the engine of the present invention, no such input is required from an outside power source to initiate rotation of the crankshaft, i.e., the multicylinder engine is reliably self-starting. The smallest such number of cylinders is three, and the same basic principle applies for engines having larger numbers of cylinders. The present specification therefore describes in detail how a self-starting uniflow engine with a common crankshaft and three cylinders each with a single-acting piston provides numerous advantages that are particularly desirable for self-contained power units operable in remote locations with a minimum of attention.

Referring now to FIG. **1**, there is shown a partial cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the engine as seen in the direction of the rotational axis of a common crankshaft **26** operationally connected to three pistons **30** each slidingly contained in corresponding cylinders **24** distributed evenly, i.e., 120° apart, around said axis of rotation. It should be appreciated, and becomes clear from a quick look at FIG. **3**, that because each of the connecting rods **32** has a finite dimension in the axial direction, the axes of the various cylinders are located at different axial positions along the crank **28**.

For ease of reference to particular elements of the engine, a subscript "a", "b", or "c" is provided immediately after numerals identifying plural similar structural elements to refer to a particular element, e.g., as found in cylinder assemblies A, B or C, respectively. Thus, for example, piston **30** in cylinder assembly A hereinafter will be identified as "**30***a*", and so on whenever appropriate. In correspondence to this labeling system, FIG. **1**B illustrates, in enlarged view, a preferred embodiment in a state of cylinder assembly B of FIG. **1**. In a state of the cylinder assembly comparable to that of FIG. **1**B, an alternative embodiment that utilizes only inertia forces instead of a spring to actuate a relief valve in each piston is illustrated in FIG. **11**. In like manner, FIG. **12** is comparable to FIG. **1**C in its illustration of the alternative manner of operating the relief valve.

In FIG. **1**, a multi-cylinder self-starting uniflow engine **20** has a main body **22** to which are connected three symmetrically disposed cylinder assemblies **24***a*, **24***b* and **24***c*, each preferably having a horizontal axis 120° apart from each of the others. Correspondingly, the engine axis of rotation, about which the common engine crankshaft **26** rotates, is vertical. Crank **28**, connected to all three pistons, therefore rotates in a horizontal circle, at a selected crank radius "r" which is one-half the stroke of each of three pistons **30***a*–**30***c* reciprocating in the three corresponding cylinder assemblies **24***a*–**24***c*. Each piston **30***a*–**30***c* is connected to common crank **28** by means of a connecting rod **32***a*–**32***c*. Each cylinder assembly **24***a*–**24***c*is provided at its end remote from main body **22** with an inlet valve assembly **34***a*–**34***c*. Intermediate its ends, each cylinder assembly **24***a*–**24***c* is also formed to have exhaust vapor conduits **36***a*–**36***c* which enable exhaustion of working fluid vapor from the corresponding cylinders to a common condenser unit (not shown) of a closed loop power generation system (of which the uniflow engine **20** is a part).

For low cost and simplicity of inventory, assembly and maintenance, engine **20** according to the present invention has identical pistons **30**, connecting rods **32**, cylinder assemblies **24**, valve assemblies **34**, and the like. Hence the following discussion relating to the structure, mode of operation, and function of a typical element or combination of elements that is repeated elsewhere in the engine can be taken as representative. Thus, for example, each piston **30** will move from its corresponding TDC in a cylinder assembly **24** in a working stroke corresponding to 180° rotation of the crank, followed by an exhaust stroke corresponding to another 180° of crank rotation, to perform one cyclical operation in one complete rotation of the crankshaft **26**.

Because the three cylinders of the preferred embodiment are symmetrically separated by 120° about the vertical engine rotation axis, there is an inherent design overlap of 60°, i.e., (180°–120°) in the power strokes and exhaust strokes of successive pistons as the crankshaft rotates. The principal advantage of this is that regardless of the crank position when the engine stops at any time, upon the provision of pressurized working fluid vapor, as described hereinafter, the crankshaft will definitely rotate in its correct operational direction without the need for any external force.

Provision of cylinders in numbers larger than three will proportionately increase the extent of operational overlap between adjacent successive cylinders, but the basic principle, i.e., that there is always finite and helpful overlap, is realized by the provision of no more than three cylinders.

In FIG. **1**, the engine has piston **30***a* in cylinder assembly A at its TDC, piston **30***b* in cylinder B in a position having partially completed its exhaust stroke, and piston **30***c* in cylinder C in the course of a power stroke during which it is exerting a clockwise rotational torque on crank **28**. Although each piston will pass through its various positions, an understanding of the mechanism by which the engine starts at zero rotational speed, goes through its "start-up mode" and thereafter operates in its "running mode" in controllable manner, is helped by reference to the exemplary configurations shown for pistons **30***a*–**30***c* in cylinders A, B and C in FIG. **1**. Enlarged views of the relevant structure for these purposes are provided in FIGS. **1**A, **1**B and **1**C hereinafter.

Most of the engine operation over time is conducted in its "running mode", as illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **1**A–**1**C. By contrast, FIGS. **2** and **3** illustrate various portions of the engine in its "start-up mode", during which initially stationary engine crankshaft **26** automatically starts rotating and undergoes rotation until a predetermined condition, e.g., a predetermined mode change sped, is attained, the operation then shifting to the "running mode".

Referring to FIG. **1**A, internal cylindrical surface **24***a* slidingly guides and contains piston **30***a* which has a substantially flat crown and a substantially cylindrical skirt (neither numbered for simplicity) and is provided with a plurality of grooves around the crown to contain corresponding piston rings **38***a*, **40***a* and **42***a*. The number of rings so provided will be determined by the particular application and operations conditions contemplated. It is preferable that the ring **42***a*, closest to the crown surface of the piston, be formed to have an L-shaped cross-section, per FIG. **1**A, so that it has a cylindrical annular extension that may, if desired, extend beyond the crown surface of piston **30***a*. Piston rings **38***a*, **40** and **42***a*, of customary design, typically have a split and a possible end overlap thereat, so that they may be forcibly opened enough to be placed into their respective grooves.

There is a small but finite difference between the diameter of cylindrical surface **24** and the external diameter of the skirt of piston **30**, hence over an extended period there will be a small leakage of fluid from the crown end of the piston, past the rings and through the small gap between the piston skirt and the interior surface **24** of each corresponding cylinder. This inevitable slow leakage serves a useful purpose in the present invention, in that once the engine stops, over a period of time the working fluid vapor in various parts of the engine has the opportunity to approach thermodynamic equilibrium. In the usual "running mode" operation this leakage is too small to matter in any single revolution of the crankshaft **26**.

Referring again to FIG. **1**A, piston **30***a* is provided with a cylindrical central aperture **44***a*, preferably in a pressed-in sleeve (not numbered) that may conveniently be formed of a known self-lubricating material. Within the cylindrical aperture **44***a* in slidingly contained a cylindrical portion of a relief valve **46***a* that preferably has a substantially flat and circular end flange **48***a* that is received in a matchingly shaped recess **50***a* in the crown of piston **30***a*. A compressible spring **52***a* is provided within a cavity formed in relief valve **46***a* and is shaped, sized and attached such that in the absence of an external force acting on flange **48***a*, relief valve body **46***a* slides outwardly of the crown of piston **30***a* by a predetermined small amount. When this occurs, as best understood with reference to FIG. **1**B, low pressure vapor present in chamber **58** at the crown of piston **30** can readily flow past flange **48** and through the clearance between cylindrical portion **46** and the inner surface of aperture **44** or through lengthwise grooves or passages provided (but not shown for simplicity) in the sleeve defining the aperture containing valve **46** in piston **30** (letters "a" and "b" are temporarily omitted to avoid unnecessary confusion). As can be readily seen, spring **52***a*, being compressive in nature, extends with one end to act against relief valve **46***a* and with its other end to act against a top rounded end of the corresponding connecting rod **32***a*. Hence relief valve **46***a* projects outwardly by a predetermined amount except when it is acted upon by an external force so that upper flange **48***a* is pushed into and received sealingly into recess **50***a* in the crown of piston **30***a*.

For purposes of future reference, the total flat surface at the crown end of piston **30***a* will be referred to as the "piston area" which, taking into account the annular thickness of end ring **42***a* around piston **30***a*, should be the same as the cross-sectional area of cylindrical surface **24***a*. There are two kinds of external force that will be experienced in normal operation of the engine by flange **48***a* of relief valve **46***a*. First, when piston **30***a* returns to its TDC position, as illustrated in FIGS. **1**A and **8**, the center of flange **48***a* makes direct forcible contact with an inlet valve rod **54***a* at end **56***a* thereof projecting into chamber **58***a*. This chamber **58***a* is defined by a cylinder head plate **60***a*, the cylindrical surface **24***a* and a combination of the flat circular face of flange **48***a* and the surrounding annular end face portion of the crown of piston **30***a*. The spring **52***a*, in part, acts as a shock absorber element in the early part of such a forcible contact between valve rod end **56***a* and flange **48***a*. The other kind of force on flange **48***a* is that due to pressurized vapor that enters chamber **58***a*. Once the forcible contact between flange **48***a* and valve rod end **56***a* brings flange **48***a* into sealing contact with piston **30***a* the inflow of such pressurized vapor acts to maintain flange **48***a* in sealing contact with piston **30***a*.

Even under circumstances where the forcible contact has not first occurred, ingress of pressurized incoming vapor into chamber **58***a* and the escape of some of it past flange **48***a*, by the Bernoulli effect, will force flange **48***a* into recess **50***a* to seal it shut. This is most likely to occur during the "start-up mode".

Inlet valve rod **54***a* is supported adjacent its end **56***a* in an aperture in the center of end plate **60***a* and close to its other end in a portion of inlet valve assembly **34***a*. At the latter and of inlet valve rod **54***a* is provided a piston **62***a*, with one or more sealing rings (not numbered) to be slidingly contained within a matchingly sized cylinder (not numbered) between chambers **64***a* and **65***a*. Chamber **64***a* communicates with a pipe **66***a* on the far side of piston **62***a* and chamber **65***a* with a second pipe **68***a* on that side of piston **62***a* which is closest to chamber **58***a*. Vapor pressure differences, as communicated to chambers **64***a* and **65***a* by pipes **66***a* and **68***a*, respectively, can be used to create a controlled differential force on piston **62***a* to drive inlet valve rod **54***a* toward piston **30***a* or away from it as needed.

Inlet valve rod **54***a* can be subjected to forced reciprocating motion under the actions of one or more of the following: the pressure of any working fluid vapor in chamber **58***a* acting on end **56***a* of rod **54***a*; a direct contact force exerted by flange **48***a* pressed against end **56***a* by the combined action of spring **50***a* and direct contact with the curved end of connecting rod **32***a* as transmitted through the body of valve **46***a*; and the force differential generated by a pressure differential applied across piston **62***a* by the pressures conveyed to opposite end faces thereof through pipes **66***a* and **68***a*. Note that pipe **68***a* is always accessed only to the exhaust pressure, whereas pipe **66***a* accesses the pressurized vapor in chamber **58***a* at appropriate times. With specific reference to the geometry illustrated in FIG. **1**A, when piston **30***a* is at its top dead center, it will have forced inlet valve rod **54***a* to its leftmost position. A transversely extending pin **70***a* attached to inlet valve rod **54***a*, correspondingly, also will be in its leftmost position, movably contained within a transversely elongated aperture **72***a* formed in a rotatably supported element **74***a* mounted to an adjustably positioned but fixed pin **76***a*.

Pin **76***a* is affixed to an end of a sealed-in element **78** which is adjustably clamped into position within the inlet valve assembly structure by a plurality of interacting pairs of adjustable bolts **80***a* and a sealing end **82***a*. Other means for providing two-dimensional adjustment may also be used effectively. By adjusting bolts **80***a* by opposing pairs, pin **76***a* can be moved closer to or farther away from head plate **60***a*, and by loosening all of bolts **80***a* and adjusting sealing end **82***a* pin **60***a* can be moved in a direction normal to the line of motion of piston **30***a*. Therefore, by proper coaction of bolts **80***a* and sealing end **82***a* the exact location of fixed pin **76***a* can be determined with respect to pin **70***a* on reciprocating inlet valve rod **54***a*. There is thus provided a facility for adjusting the instantaneous position and subsequent movement of rotatably supported element **74***a* within inlet the valve assembly structure in a sealed-in manner. Rotation of element **74***a* about pin **76***a*, due to reciprocating motion of inlet valve rod **54***a*, results in a corresponding to-and-fro motion of an end **84***a* of element **74***a*. This end

84*a* is shaped and sized to be movably but closely contained in an opening **86***a* in a movable valve plate **88***a* that is slidingly held against head plate **60***a*. Movable valve plate **88***a* slidingly held against fixed head plate **60***a*, in essence, constitutes the heart of the inlet valve controlling the flow of incoming vapor into chamber **58***a*.

Movable valve plate **88***a* in its downwardmost position (as illustrated in FIG. **1**A) has a plurality of vapor passage openings **90***a* which, in this position, become congruent with a matching set of vapor passage openings **92***a* in fixed end plate **60***a*. Therefore, as illustrated in FIG. **1**A, when piston **30***a* is at its TDC, inlet valve rod **54***a* is pushed to its leftmost position, element **74***a* is at its extreme clockwise rotated position and, correspondingly, movable inlet valve plate **88***a* has moved to its lowermost position to put vapor passage openings **90***a* and **92***a* in vapor communication. Under these circumstances, pressurized working fluid vapor is delivered through an inlet vapor pipe **94***a* to an inlet vapor chamber **96***a* within which rotatable element **74***a* and movable valve plate **88***a* operate. This vapor, as indicated generally by the arrow designated IV (representing "incoming vapor") and smaller arrows flowing thereafter, passes through chamber **96***a* and apertures **90***a* and **92***a* to enter chamber **58***a* defined in part by the crown of piston **30***a*, as "incoming vapor". There is, therefore, at this point a force generated by pressurized incoming vapor available to generate reciprocating motion of piston **30***a* in a working stroke away from its TDC to apply a torque on engine crankshaft **26**. This vapor pressure holds flange **48***a* of pressure relief valve **46***a* in sealing contact in recess **50***a* of piston **30***a*.

FIGS. **1** and **1**A–**1**C are clearly designated as illustrating the engine in its "running mode". What this term means will now be understood with reference to various other elements illustrated in FIGS. **1**A–**1**C. The cylindrical wall of chamber **58***a* is provided with a small aperture **98***a* close to end plate **60***a* and thus communicated through a pipe **100***a* with a pneumatic mode switch valve body **102***a*, through a small first aperture **104***a* in a cylindrical cavity **106***a* inside body **102***a*.

This cylindrical cavity **106***a* has a second aperture **108***a* through which vapor may communicate via a pipe **110***a* to a second small aperture **112***a* provided a predetermined distance downstroke from the TDC through the engine cylinder wall **24***a*. Cylindrical cavity **106***a* of body **102***a* is closed off at a first end by a plug and accordion-type seal **114***a* that allows sealed-in to-and-fro motion of a rod **116***a* centrally of cylindrical cavity **106***a*. Cylindrical cavity **106***a* also has a smaller diameter coaxial cylindrical extension **118***a* having a diameter larger than the diameter of a pointed end extension of rod **116***a* by a predetermined amount. A third aperture **120***a* is provided in cylindrical cavity **106***a* axially intermediate small apertures **104***a* and **108***a* therein. A narrow passage **122***a* connects aperture **120***a* to a fourth small aperture **124***a* that is located in the wall of cylindrical extension **118***a*. Cylindrical extension **118***a* also communicates at its end through pipe **66***a* with chamber **64***a* in which a cylindrical portion piston **62***a* is slidably movable with attached inlet valve rod **54***a*. A short solid cylinder **117***a* is provided coaxial with rod **116***a* and is of a diameter to very closely and slidingly fit into the cylindrical surface of cylindrical cavity **106***a*.

The second aperture **108***a* is placed closer to the accordion sealed end of body **102***a* so as to avoid compression of vapor when solid piston **117***a* moves toward the right (as seen in FIG. **1**A). When piston **117***a* moves leftward (again as seen in FIG. **1**A) enough to close off first aperture **104***a* it cuts off communication between chambers **58***a* and **64***a*. Piston **117***a* therefore must be of a length equal to the distance measured from the leftmost side of aperture **104***a* to the rightmost side of aperture **120***a*, so that at any time only one of these two apertures is uncovered by piston **117***a*.

Rod **116***a*, extending from plug and accordion seal **114***a*, has a bent end **126***a* thereat which is movably contained in a transversely elongate aperture **128***a* in a movable arm **130***a*. At its other end, beyond solid cylinder **126***a*, rod **116***a* extends coaxially within small diameter cylindrical extension **118***a* to an extent determined by the position of rod **116***a* as controlled by movement thereof by arm **130***a*. The adjustable amount by which the small diameter cylindrical extension **118***a* receives rod **116***a* is identified by the letter "x". A throttle valve **132***a* is provided in the pipe **66***a* intermediate cylinder chamber **64***a* and small diameter cylindrical extension **118***a*.

Referring now to the details illustrated in FIG. **1**A, with particular attention focused on elements in and surrounding pneumatic mode switch valve body **102***a*, and for the present considering only the "running mode" of the engine (beat visualized as a crankshaft speed at which the rotational inertia associated with rotating crankshaft **26***a* readily carries every piston past its TDC) it will be understood that:

(i) high pressure incoming vapor is being admitted into chamber **58***a* to act upon the crown of piston **30***a* and communicates through aperture **98***a*, pipe **100***a*, aperture **104***a*, cylindrical cavity **106***a*, the annular passage defined by coaxial location of a length "x" of rod **116***a* within small diameter cylindrical extension **118***a*, throttle valve **132***a* and pipe **66***a* to chamber **64***a* to act upon the far end face of piston **62***a* coaxially connected with inlet valve rod **54***a;*

(ii) any low pressure vapor present in the annular clearance between the skirt of piston **30***a* and the cylindrical surface **24***a* therearound will communicate through small aperture **112***a*, pipe **110***a* and aperture **108***a* at the plug end of cylindrical cavity **106***a* but, because piston **117***a* blocks off aperture **120***a* cannot communicate past this point to affect the force differential acting on piston **62***a* to influence motion of inlet valve rod **54***a* but the near end face of piston **62***a* is acted upon by a very low pressure applied to chamber **65***a* via pipe **68***a* connected to exhaust vapor conduit **36***a*; and

(iii) movable arm **130***a* has moved to a position in which its aperture **128***a* holds bent end **126***a* of rod **116***a* so that the other end thereof projects by a length "x" inside small diameter cylindrical extension **118***a*.

Because of the throttling effect of constricted annular space between rod **116***a* and the somewhat larger small diameter cylindrical extension **118***a*, by moving arm **130***a* it is possible to adjust the length "x" and thus the amount of the impedance imposed in the way of flow of any vapor from chamber **58***a* to chamber **64***a* to influence the rate of opening or closing of the vapor inlet valve assembly. There is thus provided a controlled but variable flow impedance and, as will be discussed more fully hereinafter, the exact location of arm **130***a* is directly related to the mode of operation of the engine (i.e., whether it is in a "start-up mode" or "running mode") and one or more flow parameters, e.g., the rotational speed of crankshaft **26***a*, so that the controlled variable impedance as determined by the length "x" is a means for automatically and controllably throttling the engine during its operation in its "running mode". A user-selected setting on throttle valve **132***a*, by contrast, represents a relatively inflexible but precisely adjustable flow impedance located in pipe **66***a* to, in effect, complement the controlled but readily variable throttling action just described.

Control of the speed at which the engine rotates and the amount of torque produced while doing so are both clearly relatable to the amount of incoming vapor admitted into variable volume chamber **58***a* to act on the crown of piston **30***a*. The communication of this high pressure via aperture **98***a* to chamber **64***a* on the far side of piston **62***a*, with chamber **65***a* at a low condenser pressure, causes rotation of element **74***a* to forcibly move valve plate **88***a* out of vapor communication with chamber **58***a*, and this results in shut-off of any further inflow of high pressure incoming vapor. The amount of working vapor trapped in chamber **58***a* when further inflow ceases determines the amount of enthalpy potentially available for conversion into mechanical work when this charge of vapor expands and forcibly overcomes the resistance of piston **30***a* in its working stroke. At a relatively high engine speed, movement of arm **130***a* will draw the pointed end of rod **116***a* further out of cylindrical extension **118***a*, thereby reducing "x" and the variable flow impedance in the vapor communication between chambers **58***a* and **64***a*. As a result, the inflow of pressurized incoming vapor is terminated quickly and each vapor charge expands rapidly against the piston **30***a*. At relatively slower speeds, the uniflow of vapor lasts longer since the reverse occurs, i.e. , there is a higher variable flow impedance and a slower shut-off of incoming vapor. Note also that the higher the pressure of the incoming vapor, the larger will be the mass of working vapor accepted per charge. The point during the working stroke at which expanded and low enthalpy vapor is exhausted from cylinder **24***a* via apertures **134***a* to exhaust vapor conduit **36***a* is another factor that will determine the rotational speed of the engine, the output torque, and the output power contributable to cylinder **24***a* in the multicylinder uniflow engine. In general, the higher the pressure or temperature of the incoming vapor, the more available energy there will be per charge of incoming vapor in each cylinder chamber.

Consider now another factor related to the pressure of incoming vapor, namely the required sealing shut of the pressure relief valve flange **48***a* into recess **50***a* of piston **30***a*. The stiffness of spring **52***a* of the relief valve must be carefully selected, depending on the particular engine, the selected working fluid and the operational conditions, such that the pressure of the working fluid vapor in chamber **58***a* throughout the working stroke is more than adequate to maintain flange **48***a* in sealing contact seated inside recess **50***a* in the crown of piston **30***a*. In other words, since the working fluid vapor is expanding to produce useful mechanical work by resisted motion of piston **30***a*, by intention and design no significant leakage thereof is permitted past relief valve flange **48***a* in the crown of piston **30***a* during the working stroke.

Each piston goes through a complete to-and-fro motion corresponding to 360° of rotation of crankshaft **26**. With the engine in its "running mode", it is, therefore, convenient now to switch attention to the piston **30***c* in assembly **24***c* which a fraction of the rotation of crankshaft **26***a* earlier had received a charge of working fluid vapor in its chamber **58***c* and is expanding the same in a working stroke.

Attention therefore must now be focused on FIG. **1**C to appreciate what will happen to piston **30***a* as it moves from its TDC to perform a working stroke. We can, at this point, regard FIG. **1**C as presenting a view of a piston that has performed that part of its working stroke which corresponds to 120° rotation of the crankshaft from its TDC position. As seen in FIG. **1**C, piston **30***c* is still being acted upon by a useful force from the charge of expanding working fluid vapor in chamber **58***c*. L-section seal **42***c* is still covering small aperture **112***c*; the pressure of the working fluid vapor in chamber **58***c* is still sufficient to maintain flange **48***c* in sealing contact inside recess **50***c* in the crown of piston **30***c*; movable inlet valve plate **88***c* still has its vapor apertures **90***c* out of congruence with corresponding apertures **92***c* in fixed end plate **60***c*; inlet valve rod **54***c* is extending to its maximum into chamber **58***c* and piston **62***c* at the end of inlet valve rod **54***c* is at its position closest to the axis of rotation of the engine crankshaft, i.e., the position at which the "inlet valve" is closed. Piston **30***c* is still in the course of completing its working stroke and, therefore, due to the action of still expanding working fluid vapor in chamber **58***c* is exerting a useful torque on crank **28** and is acting to move piston **30***a* away from its TDC position to begin its next working stroke.

It must be appreciated fully that piston **30***a* will actually have to move from its TDC and commence its working stroke with a fresh high pressure charge of incoming vapor acting on it for the preceding piston **30***c* ("preceding" only in the sense that it had its working stroke earlier) begins to exhaust its charge of vapor in chamber **58***c* by moving past exhaust apertures **134***c* immediately provided all around cylindrical surface **24***c* to communicate with exhaust vapor conduit **36***c*. It should also be noted that exhaust conduit **36***c* communicates through a small aperture **136***c* therein via pipe **68***c* with chamber **65***c* so that a low pressure comparable to the condenser pressure is constantly applied during engine operation to that face of piston **62***c* which is closest to fixed head plate **60***c* of cylinder assembly **24***c*. Also, the constant availability of a low pressure to chamber **65***c* and the near side of piston **62***c* ensures removal of any condensation formed there and of any pressurized vapor that leaks past piston **62***c* from chamber **64***c*.

Note that, in the meantime, the still expanding vapor charge in chamber **58***c* is communicating, as was described in detail with reference to FIG. **1**A, with the far or outer face of piston **62***c* so that the combined effect of the low pressure applied to the inner face of piston **62***c* and the relatively higher pressure applied to the outer face of piston **62***c* has the effect of holding rotatable element **74***c* so as to maintain inlet valve plate **68***c* in a "closed" position. As will be appreciated, as the crankshaft rotates further, piston **30***c* will move toward the rotational axis of the engine so as to move inboard of apertures **134***c* and chamber **58***c* will communicate with the very low condenser pressure conveyed by conduit **36***c* to exhaust a substantial portion of the expanded vapor charge, for subsequent condensation thereof for recyclical use. An piston **30***c* does this, piston **30***a* meanwhile has already commenced its power stroke and will be contributing its force at the crank radius to continue delivery of torque and power to rotate engine crankshaft **26**.

In "running mode" operation, as best understood with reference to FIGS. **1**A, **1**C and **1**, piston **30***c* has not passed aperture **112***c* by the time piston **30***a* reaches its TDC. A very short time later, when piston **30***a* is 10° past TDC in its working stroke, piston **30***c* will pass the aperture **112***c* in its cylinder **24***c*. The spacing apart of apertures **98** and **112** in each of the cylinders must, therefore, be very carefully selected to ensure such operation of rotationally sequential pistons to ensure correct "start-up", "mode change" and "running mode" operation after self-starting of the engine upon availability thereto of working fluid vapor at a suitable condition.

Attention may now be focused to what is going on at this instant in cylinder assembly B. Again, regarding this an a virtual snapshot of piston **30***b* in the course of its exhaust stroke, the benefits provided by pressure relief valve **46** in each of pistons **30** can be appreciated.

Referring now to FIG. 1B, it is seen that piston **30**b is moved away from its BDC toward its TDC to such an extent that its lead piston ring **42**b has already blocked off small aperture **112**b. Note that movable inlet valve plate **88**b has its apertures **90**b out of congruence with apertures **92**b of fixed end plate **60**b, i.e., whatever residue of working fluid vapor remains in chamber **58**b (albeit virtually at the low condenser pressure of the system) remains, and would be compressed as piston **30**b moves toward its TDC if the crown of piston **30**b were an unbroken surface. According to the present invention, however, as soon as the pressure in chamber **58**b drops below a predetermined low value, spring **52**b forces relief valve body **46**b and its flange **48**b outward of piston **30**b and into chamber **58**b. As indicated in FIG. **1**B by the curved arrows behind flange **48**b, this residual vapor still remaining in chamber **58**b passes around relief valve body **46**b and into the central cavity within main body 22. Because this flow is of low pressure vapor it is not sufficient, by itself, even with the Bernoulli effect, to overcome the force of spring **52**b to seal shut flange **48**b into recess **50**b. This residual vapor which thus escapes from chamber **58**b moves through the finite annular gap between the wall **24**b and the cylindrical surface of the skirt of piston **30**b to apertures **134**b in the low pressure region communicating with the condenser of the closed loop system. In other words, as any one of the pistons approaches its TDC during its return or exhaust stroke, instead of the residual low pressure vapor being compressed, and thereby exerting a resistance to rotation interfering with the efficient operation of the engine, most of this vapor is enabled to escape to the condenser very easily.

Note, however, that when piston **30**b moves close enough to its TDC the central portion of flange **48**b will make contact with end **56**b of valve rod **54**b. By appropriate selection of the stiffness of spring **52**b and the inertial mass of the relief valve **46**b, this contact can be utilized to place flange **48**b in sealing contact inside recess **50**b of piston **30**b even before inlet valve rod **54**b is moved substantially from its inlet valve closed position. Consequently, whatever residual vapor remains in chamber **58**b when flange **48**b is in sealing contact with the crown of piston **30**b will exert a cushioning effect on piston **30**b. The elasticity of spring **52**b also helps cushion the closure of flange **48**b to recess **50**b of piston **30**b and the impact between flange **48**b and valve rod end **56**b. An the crankshaft **26** continues to rotate and piston **30**b approaches and reaches its TDC, inlet valve rod **54**b will be pushed out of chamber **58**b to the extent necessary to move rotatable element **74**b so as to admit entry of a fresh charge of high pressure incoming vapor into chamber **58**b. At this point, cylinder assembly B will have reached the status best understood with reference to FIG. **1**A.

The immediately preceding paragraphs provide a detailed description of the working and exhaust strokes, in the "running mode" of the self-starting multicylinder uniflow engine, according to a preferred embodiment of this invention.

It now remains to be described how and why this engine will automatically start from a dead stop regardless of the position of the engine crankshaft and why and how it will operate through a start-up mode when it has to overcome the inertia of the movable parts of the system, as well as how and when it will experience a mode change from the start-up mode to the running mode, and how it will continue in its running mode until it reaches its correctly throttled running mode operation. These descriptions will now be provided.

In order to understand the manner in which the uniflow engine of this invention begins rotation of the crankshaft from a total stop and proceeds from a start-up mode to a running mode, it is helpful to refer to FIGS. **2** and **3**. FIG. **2**, in partial vertical section illustrates various components related to cylinder assembly A wherein the elements inside pneumatic mode switch valve body **102**a are in their "start-up mode" positions. Specifically, rod **116**a is far enough to the left in FIG. **2** so that cylinder **117**a is blocking opening **104**a, thereby preventing communication between any high pressure working fluid vapor contained in chamber **58**a through pipe **66**a to exert a force on the outer face of cylinder **62**a. This is accomplished by rotation of L-bracket **202**a about fixed pin **204**a so that arm **130**a is driven close to the mode switch valve body **102**a. Rotation of L-bracket **202**a is regulated by the application of a vertical force V which provides a turning torque T on outer pin **204**a. The manner in which this vertical force V is generated and applied to regulate a mode change will be discussed hereinafter. Note that for each cylinder of the engine there is a separate L-bracket **202** having a downwardly depending arm **130** and a substantially horizontal arm **206**, these being simultaneously rotatable about corresponding fixed pins **204** held in brackets **208** supported by uprights **210**. Horizontal arms **206** have at their distal ends horizontally elongate apertures **112** within which are slidably engaged pins **214** attached to vertical elements **216** to which the vertical force V is applied by a movable element **218** that is commonly connected to all three cylinder assemblies.

Also illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3** are a pair of flywheels **220** preferably positioned one on each side of common crank **28** to which connecting rods **32**a–**32**c are rotatably connected. A hollow base portion **222** of the engine body serves as a containment means for a quantity of lubricant **224** that is made available to the various sliding and rotating surfaces by splashing generated by rotation of splash vanes **226**. A combined thrust and roller bearing **228** supports the lowermost end of the engine crankshaft **26**. A stainless steel sealing membrane **230**, to the lower and upper central surfaces of which are applied non-rotating thrust pads **232** and **234**, respectively, seals in the crank and other attached components. Rotatively engaging thrust pads **232** and **234**, respectively, are bearing race **236** (firmly attached to a driving magnetic clutch disk **238**) and a rotating bearing race **240** (firmly attached to a driven magnetic clutch disk **242**). Bearing race **240** is mounted at the end of driven or output shaft **244** which, in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **2**, may be exposed to the ambient atmosphere.

In other words, engine crankshaft **26** drives driving magnetic clutch disk **238** within a sealed environment that may be occupied only by working fluid in its various physical states and the lubricant, at a predetermined pressure under any temperature conditions, and the driven shaft **244** is sealingly separated therefrom by the stainless steel membrane **230**. The physical gaps between the fixed surfaces of stainless steel membrane **230** and the closely adjacent rotatable magnetic clutch disks **238** and **242** are kept as small as practicable. Since stainless steel does not distort magnetic lines of force, magnetic clutch disks **238** and **242** normally provide a noncontacting and highly efficient, low-friction sealed drive from the engine crankshaft **26** to the driven shaft **244**.

Referring now to FIG. **3**, a conventional V-belt may be provided on driven shaft **244** to drive equipment that is to be powered by the engine. Driven shaft **244** is most conveniently supported in bearings **248** and **250** respectively positioned close to its lower and upper ends. These bearings are supported by inward extensions attached to fixed upright elements **210** of which at least one is provided per cylinder.

Near the top end of driven shaft **244** is provided a boss **252** rotatable with the driven shaft, and this boss provides pivotal support for preferably two diametrically opposed pivots **254** to which are pivotably attached rotatable arms **256** each supporting a weight **258**. Arms **256** are also provided with pins **260** pivotally connected to links **262** at their lower ends to pins **264** attached to a rotatable sleeve **266** rotatable with the driven shaft **244**. Sleeve **266** through bearing **272** engages element **218** so that the latter is nonrotatably movable along the engine axis of rotation within slide grooves **268** provided in upright members **210**. It should be noted that the upper end of crankshaft **26** is rotatably supported within the main body **22** by a sealed-in journal bearing **270**.

What follows initiation of rotation of crankshaft **26**, in terms of the various elements described in the immediately preceding paragraphs, will now be described.

For the present, the immediately following description relates only to what happens when the crankshaft of the engine starts to turn from a total stop, a separate description being provided thereafter of the design factors that ensure automatic start-up of the engine from a total stop regardless of the position in which the engine crankshaft **26** ends when the engine ceases operation.

When crankshaft **26** starts to turn, the coaction of driving and driven magnetic clutch disks **238** and **242** transmits a torque that becomes available at driven shaft **244** as an output torque. Even if there is a small temporary relative slip between the driving and driven clutch disks **238** and **242**, under most normal operating conditions driven shaft **244** will promptly commence rotation in the same direction as crankshaft **26**. In the extreme case where driven shaft **244** is held fixed, i.e., nonrotatable, by attached equipment, the situation is clearly abnormal. As will be readily understood by persons skilled in the mechanical arts, upon rotation of driven shaft **244** centrifugal forces corresponding to the angular speed of rotation of output shaft **244** act radially outward on governor weights **258** which may conveniently be formed as compact spheres made of a relatively heavy metal. The result of such radially outwardly directed centrifugal forces acting on each of the governor weights **258** is to cause rotation of connecting arms **256** about pivots **254**, with the direct consequence of lifting rotatable sleeve **266** upward due to pivotable connections between arms **256** and sleeve **266** by links **262** pivoted between and at pins **260** and **264**. Since the centrifugal force depends on the square of the rotational speed (regardless of the direction of rotation), for a particular engine speed there will be a corresponding position taken up by rotating governor weights **258** at which the downward force of gravity and any downward pull by the attached parts balances the effect of the centrifugal force. Sleeve **266** moves up commensurately to a position of dynamic balance among such forces and, through a bearing **272**, rotates with driven shaft **244** while transmitting an upward motion to movable element **218** to nonrotatably slide it upward or downward in guide grooves **268**.

An is clear from a careful review of FIG. **3**, because each of the connecting rods at the crank requires a finite space, each of the three cylinders has its axis at a different location with respect to the axis of rotation of both crankshaft **26** and driven shaft **244**. For this reason, downwardly depending upright elements **216** for each individual cylinder will have a different length in order that the L-brackets **202** for all three of the cylinders are identical. Identical L-brackets **202** are, thus, positioned at different heights on pivots **204** supported by transversely extending brackets **208** attached to upright elements **210**. Upon upward or downward motion of sleeve **266**, there will be a corresponding upward or downward motion of movable element **218** and, thereby, the exertion of a force V communicated by elements **216** to L-brackets **202** to rotate the same about their respective supports **204**. Due to such a rotation of each of the L-brackets **202** about its pivot **204**, vertically elongate apertures **128** at the lower ends of corresponding arms **130** will move radially inward or outward with respect to the engine axis of rotation. This, an was earlier explained in detail with respect to FIG. **1A**, will move rods **116** and solid pistons **117** to influence the manner in which various inlet valve rods **54** regulate inflow of working fluid vapor through the inlet valves to provide appropriate charges of the incoming vapor to the various cylinders.

In summary, when the engine is stopped and driven shaft **244** is at rest, and the weights **258** are at their lowest position, sleeve **266** is at its lowest position, and vertically elongate apertures **128** in arms **130** of L-brackets **202** are at their radially outermost positions. But, as the output speed of driven shaft **244** increases, vertical elongate apertures **128** move radially inward toward the engine axis of rotation and will draw out rods **116** from their radially innermost positions in pneumatic mode switch valve body **102** mounted to each of cylinder assemblies **24**.

In the earlier discussion of FIG. **1A** it was pointed out that the extent "x" to which the pointed end of rod **116** is projected into small diameter cylindrical extension **118** determines the flow variable impedance provided to any communication between high pressure working fluid vapor in chamber **58** of each cylinder and chamber **64** where the communicated pressure would act on piston **62** to drive inlet valve rod **54**. The timing of this, affected by "x", determines the amount of high pressure working fluid vapor admitted to chamber **58** to generate a useful work output by acting on corresponding piston **30**. It may be noted that rod **116** need not have the same diameter on both sides of piston **117**. What is important is the difference in diameters between the pointed end portion of rod **116** and the diameter of cylindrical extension **118** into which the former projects by a length "x". Recall also that predetermined control may be exercised on the total flow impedance in pipe **66** by adjustment of throttle valve **132**, of which one is provided for each of the cylinders. Thus, by selecting an appropriate setting for throttle valve **132** a user can set an upper limit on the flow impedance provided in pipe **66**, i.e., the total flow impedance will be determined by throttle valve **132** even if "X" is reduced to zero by pulling out rod **116** far enough so that its pointed end is located within cylindrical cavity **106** only.

A first alternative embodiment to effect the to-and-fro motion of arms **116** in each of the pneumatic mode switch valve bodies without employing rotating elements is illustrated in FIG. **4**. As will be appreciated by persons skilled in the mechanical arts, the inclusion of relatively large rotating masses inherently introduces the possibility of mechanical unbalance, vibration, resonance and possibly the physical destruction of one or more elements. Particularly for units to be utilized with a minimum of human attention for long periods of time in remote areas, it may be desirable to replace the rotating weights of the previously described embodiment by an alternative structure **300**, beat seen in FIG. **4**, in which upright elements **210** support a two-compartmented pressure chamber **302** that has an upper compartment **304** open to the atmosphere and a lower compartment **306** in direct communication with a source of available high pressure working fluid vapor, e.g., by connection to a pipe at a threaded opening **308**. Open chamber **304** and pressurizable chamber **306** are separated by a flexible diaphragm **310** which, in its unflexed state, stretches out flat and, when subjected to high pressure vapor in chamber **306**, takes on an upwardly flexed position **312** such that its center has moved upward by a predetermined amount. Control of the amount of such a deflection is provided by pressure exerted by a compression spring **314** pressing down on washer assembly **316** at the center of diaphragm **310**. The upper end of spring **314** presses against the bottom surface of bolt **318** threaded into the center of an upper wall of chamber **304**. Therefore, by adjustably screwing-in bolt **318** a corresponding force can be exerted through spring **314** on diaphragm **310** to thereby limit the amount by which it will distort and deflect when subjected to a particular working fluid vapor pressure in chamber **306**. Bolt **318** has a central through aperture to enable open chamber **304** to freely communicate with the ambient atmosphere.

Washer assembly **316** of diaphragm **310** has downwardly depending therefrom a rod **320**, the lower end of which is sealed by an accordion seal **322** to the top of a load transferring cross-member **324** for which an elevated position is indicated by broken lines as **326**. Note that cross-member **324** is nonrotatably guided by grooves **268** provided in upright members **210**. Cross-member **324** has attached to it downwardly depending upright elements **216**, each sized as needed for particular cylinders in a manner described hereinbefore, which are pinned to rotate L-brackets **202** in response to a pressure-induced deflection of diaphragm **310**.

In the embodiment that is illustrated in FIG. **4** it is therefore the attainment of a predetermined value of working fluid vapor that causes rotation of L-brackets **202** and, hence, pulling out of rods **116** from the various pneumatic mode switch valve assembly bodies **102**. This embodiment has a much smaller rotational inertia at the driven end of the engine, this being limited solely to driven shaft **328** supported in bearings **330** and in bearing race **332**. Pulley **334** may be provided at a distal end of driven shaft **328** to transmit power to other equipment. A second alternative embodiment, also without major rotating elements, as best understood with reference to FIG. **10**, utilizes a thermostatic temperature sensitive force-applying element of known type in chamber **302**, to move its lower end upwardly to pull on depending rod **320** solely in response to the temperature of a small flow of working fluid vapor past it. In this embodiment, bolt **318** and spring **314** are replaced by a thermostatic element **400** which has a vertical temperature-responsive element **402** of variable length that increases its length in response to an increase in its temperature. Thermostatic element **400** is firmly connected to the inside surface of the top of chamber **302** which, in this embodiment, does not communicate with the atmosphere. Inside element **402** is supported at its bottom. A small flow of working fluid vapor, once some is generated at the system boiler element (not shown), is flowed through chamber **302**. When its temperature attains a predetermined value, the upper end of thermostatic element **402** will extend upward and will pull rod **320**, and hence cross-member **324**, upward to thereby rotate L-brackets **202** to obtain the same results as were previously described. In short, the embodiment of FIG. **10** provides a temperature-responsive way to self start and control the engine of this invention in a manner otherwise very similar to that of the first embodiment that utilizes speed-sensitive rotating weights.

For purposes of future reference, the embodiment utilizing rotating linkage as illustrated in FIG. **3** will be referred to as the "rotary embodiment", the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **4** as the "pressure embodiment" and the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **10** as the "temperature embodiment". In each case, it is an operational parameter of interest to the user that regulates operation of the engine, i.e., rotational speed of the output shaft and the sustained pressure or temperature at which working fluid vapor continues to be available from a supply source in the rotary, pressure and temperature embodiments, respectively. In each case, there is an upward motion of the sliding element **324** that causes controlled rotation of an L-bracket **302** at each cylinder to reposition rod **116** with cylinder **117** to selectively block off certain passages in pneumatic mode switch valve body **102**. This is how the mode change control is exercised in the principal embodiments of the present invention.

Other alternative structure will no doubt be contemplated to achieve the same action and purpose, i.e., to generate a movement in response to an operational engine parameter attaining a certain value in order to effect a mode change when appropriate. Thus, mechanical linkages could be provided to directly and mechanically control the position of inlet valve rod **54**, to thereby regulate the amount of high pressure working fluid vapor received in each cylinder to produce useful work per working stroke. These devices could include, inter alia, cables, springs, and the like. The principal purpose to be served in each case, as will now be discussed, is to ensure that the engine can start from a complete stop regardless of the angle at which the crankshaft has come to rest with respect to any of the cylinders and to ensure that the start-up mode leads smoothly and reliably to a normal running mode.

Referring now to FIGS. **5**, **6** and **7**, it is seen that in each case a cross-sectional view is presented of a pneumatic mode switch valve body **102** and that the differences among these figures are in the relative locations of rod **116** and associated solid piston **117**. Note that the structure illustrated in FIGS. **5–7** is shown turned 180° as compared to the same structure in FIGS. **1A** and **1B**, for example.

FIG. **5** shows rod **116** and solid piston **117** (together referred to as the "mode switch valve" hereinafter) in the "start-up mode" position. This is characterized by the fact that cylinder **117** blocks aperture **104** through which communication may be had with the high pressure working fluid vapor in chamber **58**. Also, in this position, the forward and of rod **116** extends into small diameter cylindrical extension **118** by a distance identified as "x_5" although, since now there can be no fluid flow from chamber **58** there is at this time no throttling function being performed in relation to this distance "x_5". In fact, at this time, the only vapor pressure communication made possible by the mode change valve is through aperture **112**, aperture **108**, cylindrical cavity **106**, aperture **120**, passage **122**, aperture **124**, throttle valve **132** and pipe **66** leading to chamber **64** at the far end of piston **62** to influence inlet valve rod **54**. The pressure thus applicable to the far end face of piston **62** is only a low pressure or condenser pressure and the other side of piston **62** also communicates with exhaust conduit **36** that is also at the same condenser pressure. There is thus no not pressure differential on piston **62** until movement of piston **30** past aperture **112** allows vapor at higher than condenser pressure to communicate with piston **62** to act on valve rod **54** and this, in fact, is true for all the pneumatic mode switch valve bodies **102**, one on each cylinder.

In other words, during the "start-up mode", arm **130** at its rightmost position, in FIGS. **5–7**, allows no utilization of the high pressure working fluid vapor, if any is available in chamber **56**, to move any of valve control rods **54** in any of the cylinders until aperture **112** is uncovered and accesses vapor in chamber **58**. This being the case, if a particular piston, e.g., piston **30***a*, happens to be at its TDC, because it will have pushed its corresponding inlet valve rod **54** out of chamber **58**, it will be available to receive high pressure working fluid vapor if any is available. See FIG. **1**A for a clear understanding of this. It must be remembered that having one of the pistons at its TDC is the most extreme condition since that piston, technically, cannot generate any torque to produce or promote rotation of the crankshaft from a total stop. When piston **30***a* is in a position to have completed part of its working stroke, i.e., when piston **30***a* moves away from end **56***a* of its inlet valve rod **54***a*, then high pressure working fluid vapor would continue to pour into chamber **58***a* to promote rotation. It should be fully appreciated that the mechanism for controlling the inlet valve according to this invention utilizes no springs, no electrical or magnetic devices, and no gravitational effects whatsoever. Therefore, since there is no such force acting on piston **62***a*, the inlet valve will remain open after piston **30***a* has started its working stroke until it passes aperture **112***a*.

Referring now to FIG. **6**, it is seen that the mode change valve has been moved by arm **130** more to the left in this figure, i.e., **116** has been withdrawn somewhat from body **102**, so that solid cylinder **117** is now blocking aperture **120** but permits communication between chamber **58**, through aperture **98**, aperture **104**, cylinder **106**, partially throttled small diameter cylindrical extension **118** and user-set throttle valve **132**, via pipe **66***a* to chamber **64***a*. Note that the forward end of rod **116** in FIG. **6** projects into small diameter cylindrical extension **118** by an amount "x_6" which is smaller than distance "x_5" in FIG. **5**. However, this distance "x_6" actually does reflect a throttling flow impedance being imposed in addition to that which is available by the user's setting of valve **132**. The mode change valve at this time has shifted to the "running mode" and high pressure working fluid vapor from chamber **58** can act on the outside face of piston **62** to push end **56** of inlet valve rod **54** into chamber **58**, in the meantime moving inlet valve **88** out of congruence with fixed end plate **92** to cut off any further inflow of high pressure working fluid vapor into chamber **56**. Therefore, only that quantity which had entered chamber **58** by this time remains in chamber **58** and is free to expand against piston **30** to produce useful work.

As persons skilled in the thermodynamic arts will appreciate, such an expansion of a relatively small amount of high pressure working fluid vapor would generate a smaller net amount of work output per working stroke than if the inflow of high pressure working fluid vapor were to fill the entire volume swept by the piston **30**, but is thermodynamically more efficient. In other words, in the "running mode" a predetermined amount of high pressure working fluid vapor is admitted to each of the cylinders and thereafter expands to move the corresponding piston. By contrast, in the "start-up mode" and as discussed with reference to FIG. **5**, there is no restoring force generated by vapor pressure to move inlet valve **54** to shut off inflow of high pressure working fluid vapor which, therefore, continues to enter for almost the entire working stroke. But because the incoming vapor is at the highest available pressure throughout the working stroke, such a start-up mode operation is most effective in getting the crankshaft turning from a stop.

Referring now to FIG. **7**, it is seen that arm **130** has moved even further to the left than was the case in FIG. **6** and the pointed end of rod **116** has entirely moved out of the small diameter cylindrical extension **118**. Here, as in FIG. **6**, high pressure working fluid vapor from chamber **58** is available to act on the far face of piston **62** to shut off flow of high pressure incoming vapor to chamber **58**. Thus, FIG. **7** represents a situation where there is virtually no flow impedance due to interjection of the end portion of rod **116** into small diameter cylindrical extension **118** and hence fluid flow into chamber **58** is effected even more promptly than was the case in the situation illustrated in FIG. **6**. Since further moving-out of arm **130** represents rotation of the corresponding L-bracket such that a rotary embodiment rotating governor weights are even further out (i.e., the engine is turning at high speed) or in the pressure embodiment of FIG. **4**, diaphragm **310** has been lifted relatively high (i.e., the source of working fluid vapor is providing it at a relatively high pressure and thus at a relatively high specific enthalpy and density for a given temperature) the entire operation including admission and cut-off of inlet fluid vapor flow is fast, or at least faster than for the circumstances illustrated in FIG. **6**. The only flow impedance in pipe **66** in the situation illustrated in FIG. **7** is from throttle valve **132**. In other words, by the user's setting of valve **132**, when the engine speed is high, the mode change valve ceases to have any control and only user-set valve **132** determines the operational speed.

It remains now to describe how the engine starts from a complete stop.

It should be remembered that the three cylinders are distributed uniformly 120° apart around the engine rotation axis.

Consider the three embodiments discussed hitherto for effecting the changeover from a "start-up mode", beginning at zero crankshaft speed to the "running mode" at a predetermined mode change rotational speed. The rotary embodiment requires that the crankshaft attain mode change rotational speed for L-brackets **202** to be rotated by the application of vertical force V to effect the mode change. For practical purposes, slip between the engine crankshaft and the driven shaft in the rotary embodiment is small and practically inconsequential. In this embodiment, therefore, it naturally follows that if the supply of working fluid vapor is reduced, e.g., by the onset of darkness where solar energy is the source of energy for generating working fluid vapor, the engine rotational speed will drop until it falls below the mode change speed and, at this moment, L-brackets **202** will rotate about pins **204** to put the mode change valve into a start-up position. In other words, it is inherent in the design of the rotary embodiment that the engine automatically places itself in the "start-up mode" as it slows down before it cams to a stop and this mode is characterized by the fact that the engine, when it comes to a stop, will have all of its working fluid vapor inlet valves wide open. Exactly the same result will be obtained in the pressure and temperature embodiments, because when the supply of working fluid vapor falls below a predetermined pressure or temperature level L-brackets **202** will no longer be provided with a sufficient force V to maintain the "running mode" operation of the engine. The mode change valves will therefore be automatically placed in the "start-up mode" position if the pressure of the available working fluid vapor drops below a predetermined value, e.g., at the onset of darkness cutting off the supply of solar energy to generate the working fluid vapor at a sufficiently high pressure or temperature. Therefore, with all three embodiments, all the inlet valves of the engine cylinders will be put in a wide open position so long as the respective pistons are in their working strokes by the time the crankshaft **26** comes to a stop.

Referring again to FIG. **1**A, it will be seen that aperture **112***a* will be passed by the L-section ring **42***a* of piston **30***a* in the course of a working stroke before exhaust apertures

134*a* are reached. As soon as aperture **112***a* is thus exposed, vapor within chamber **58***a* (now relatively enlarged) will communicate through aperture **112***a*, pipe **110***a*, aperture **108***a*, cylinder **106***a*, aperture **120***a*, passage **122***a*, aperture **124***a*, and throttle valve **132***a* to pipe **66***a* communicating with chamber **64***a* to force piston **62***a* and inlet valve rod **54***a* to stop further inflow of working fluid vapor. To ensure that this can occur both in the start-up mode and in the running mode, it is important to ensure that solid piston **117***a* has a length such that within the range of motion to which it is subjected by arm **130***a* it will definitely cover either one of apertures **104***a* and **120***a* before it exposes the other of the two. Provided solid cylinder **117***a* meets this criterion, when the engine is in the start-up mode, i.e., when its operational speed is less than the mode change speed, working fluid vapor will be allowed to enter each cylinder through a wide open vapor inlet valve assembly from the TDC until ring **42***a* of each piston passes its corresponding aperture **112***a* (substantially the bulk of the working stroke). Also, during the "running mode", cylinder **117***a* is moved by arm **130***a* to block off aperture **120***a*, and working fluid vapor from chamber **58***a* will communicate through aperture **98***a*, pipe **100***a*, aperture **104***a*, cylinder **106***a*, and throttle valve **132***a* to pipe **66***a* to exert a force on piston **62***a* tending to cut-off further intake of high pressure working fluid vapor to chamber **58***a*. However, until piston **30***a* moves away sufficiently from its TDC, inlet valve rod **54***a* cannot move valve plate **88***a* to a position where further inflow of pressurized working fluid vapor is shut off. Recall that there is an inbuilt delay due to the variable flow impedance between chambers **58** and **64**. It is therefore important that the various dimensions and the specific locations of apertures such as **98** and **112** be selected for a given engine for a given application with due consideration of how the engine is to operate.

The various elements, such as valve rod **54**, can be carefully dimensioned so that, for example, it moves by contact with flange **48** of the piston pressure relief valve 10° to 15° before the piston TDC. The inlet valve is thus opened at a predetermined point before piston TDC to initiate inflow of working fluid vapor. Similarly, with use of pressure from the incoming vapor in chamber **58** communicated to piston **62** to shut off the inflow, the inlet valve (i.e., coacting moving valve plate **88** and the fixed head plate **60**) can be closed 15° to 25° after TDC. The exact angular positions can be selected by a user with full knowledge of the engine operating conditions. Recall that when flange **48** of the piston relief valve **46** contacts valve rod end **56**, the latter pushes flange **48** against the cushioning resistance of spring **52** until flange **48** seats sealing in recess **50**. The pressure of incoming vapor then holds it seated.

Referring now to FIGS. **8** and **9** (the latter being a somewhat enlarged view of the central portion of FIG. **8**) it should be understood that contact between the exposed surface of flange **48** of pressure relief valve **46** in a given piston **30** with the end **56** of its corresponding inlet valve rod **54** begins to permit inflow of high pressure incoming vapor at a point corresponding to AA preferably 14° before TDC. Also, in the "running mode", movement of the piston **30** away from the TDC causes further inflow to cease at a point BB preferably approximately 10° after TDC. These exemplary values of the angles are selected only for discussion of the operation of the engine. The exact values of these angles, naturally, to maximize engine efficiency must be selected with proper consideration given to the size of the engine, the working fluid selected, and the like, as is conventional in any engine design. It is, thus, assured for the selected exemplary angles that working fluid vapor enters chamber **58** by rotation of the crankshaft corresponding to the angle subtended by points AA and BB at the axis of engine rotation, a total of preferably 24° in the running mode.

Selection of the location of aperture **112** is preferably such that a given piston will not pass this point in its corresponding cylinder before the next cylinder that is to undergo a power stroke has reached its corresponding TDC. This is very important and ensures that the engine operates efficiently and that a start-up from zero rotational speed is always possible.

Applying the terms "leading piston" to one that is already in its power stroke and the term "trailing piston" to the one that is to be the next successive piston to undergo its power stroke, consider the situation when the engine is at a total stop and working fluid vapor at the vapor source attains a predetermined pressure at which a conventional pressure sensitive mechanism in the vapor line from the boiler to the engine permits delivery of the working fluid vapor to the engine cylinders. As was mentioned earlier, as the engine came to a stop last, it slowed down below the mode change speed. Each piston that was in the course of the working stroke, so long as it had not passed its aperture **112**, thereafter has its inlet valve wide open.

Therefore, given this circumstance, once high pressure working fluid vapor is made available to all the cylinders, it will first enter that cylinder in which the leading piston is positioned somewhere between its TDC and its aperture **112**. The working fluid vapor will enter this cylinder and act on the leading piston to initiate crankshaft rotation. Even if an extreme situation prevailed at the start of this process, i e., if the trailing piston was exactly at its TDC, there will be enough torque provided by the leading piston to take the trailing piston past its point AA towards the TDC to allow it to perform its successive power stroke and further promote rotation of the common crankshaft. Recall that there is a 60° overlap in the working strokes between the leading piston and the trailing piston as defined herein. This ensures that the just-described circumstance will always prevail and once all the cylinders are ensured a supply of pressurized working fluid vapor, a leading one of the three pistons will be in a position to initiate rotation and will have a 60° overlap within which, at worst, it will initiate the reception of working fluid vapor to the related trailing piston to continue turning the engine crankshaft once it starts rotation.

Consider two other circumstances. First, when the trailing piston has not yet reached its point AA, i.e., it is still at least 14° before its TDC in its return stroke. When this happens, torque provided by the leading piston will help the trailing piston to complete its return stroke until it reaches its point AA to receive a charge of working fluid vapor. Once this happens, that working fluid vapor will continue to flow into the "trailing" cylinder to act on the trailing piston all the way from point AA (preferably 14° before TDC) until the trailing piston passes its aperture **112**. Thus, the trailing piston will have completed its first working stroke with fluid constantly available at the highest available pressure and it is thus possible for the crankshaft and any associated mechanical loads to be accelerated toward the mode change speed. The second circumstance is where the trailing piston is a few degrees past its TDC. In this circumstance, the working fluid vapor will be available not only to the leading piston which should be somewhere between 120° of rotation past its TDC and its aperture **112**, but working fluid vapor will also be available to the trailing piston so that both the leading and trailing pistons together initiate rotation of the engine crankshaft. It is in this manner that the most significant advantage of the present invention is realized and the engine is always guaranteed automatic start from zero crankshaft speed as soon as working fluid vapor is made available to the engine at a predetermined pressure.

There has now been described hereinabove the detailed structure of a preferred embodiment of a multicylinder self-starting uniflow engine usable with a sealed-in closed loop system that will provide high pressure working fluid vapor to a plurality of cylinders of the engine at a predetermined initial condition, whereupon the engine will automatically start rotation, go through a start-up mode in which it can generate a relatively high torque to initiate rotation, and will at a predetermined mode change speed automatically shift to a running mode that is thermodynamically more efficient because it permits the incoming working fluid vapor to expand from an initial high pressure to a relatively low exhaust pressure. This engine has all its critical movable parts sealed-in with the system that provides the working fluid vapor. Preferably, a magnetic clutch permits convenient transfer of driving torque from the sealed-in engine crankshaft to the driven shaft across a strong sealing membrane.

As will be readily appreciated from an examination of FIGS. **2** and **3**, once the engine crankshaft starts rotating, splash vanes **226** will forcibly disturb a pool **224** of a suitable lubricant which resides in the lower portion **222** of the main engine body. Pool **224**, inter alia, lubricates a thrust bearing **228** that supports the lowermost portion of the engine crankshaft. Once the crankshaft starts rotating at an appreciable speed, splash vanes **226** will generate a fine mist of lubricant and a local circulation thereof in the central body portion of the engine to ensure that this mist of lubricant material enters each of the cylinders and also reaches elements such as, for example, bearing **270** supporting the top end of the engine crankshaft, bearings at the connecting rods where they connect to the common crank, swept cylindrical surfaces of all three cylinders **24**, and the like. Such splash vans lubrication is well known and is highly effective in thermodynamic engines operating on a vapor cycle.

Suitable lubricants may be selected from those available commercially to ensure that any working fluid vapor that leaks past the piston rings and periodically condenses within the central region of the engine throttles out in a layer separate from the lubricant. Thus, if the lubricant is selected to have a lower specific gravity than the working fluid in its liquid state, communication may be established between the lowermost region of central engine space **222** to permit drawing away of liquid working fluid, preferably by relatively low condenser pressure provided in the system when the engine is operating. Although the details of such elements have not been illustrated in detail in the drawings (only for simplicity) liquid separators, sealed in recirculation devices, and the like as well-known in the art may be employed without undue effort. What matters most is that the sealed-in engine has the capability of very simply effecting sufficient lubrication of all rubbing and rotating parts and that the lubricant can be separated from the working fluid in known manner. Some of these parts, e.g., pneumatic mode switch valve body **102** within which solid piston **117** is slidingly contained, may be made of or provided with a liner of self-lubricating material, e.g., material impregnated with a lubricant. Selection of such elements is commonplace in the field of engine design and should present no problem to a person seeking to design an engine according to the present invention.

It may also be desirable to provide a recirculating pump, driven in known manner by the engine, to facilitate return of working fluid in its liquid form back to the location where it is converted into vaporized working fluid to power the engine.

As previously noted, a highly advantageous feature of the present invention is the provision of a relief valve in the head portion of each of the pistons to facilitate evacuation of exhausted working fluid vapor starting just before the bottom dead center of the reciprocating travel of the corresponding piston and, further, to expel a substantial portion of the remaining low pressure vapor that is still within the cylinder as the piston returns toward its TDC position. A preferred embodiment in which the pressure relief valve in the center of each piston is actuated by a spring **52** has already been described in detail. It is recognized, however, that depending on the particular application for which an engine according to this invention is designed, the relief valve body may have substantial inertia to have the necessary strength. Persons skilled in the mechanical arts working with state of the art technology must be aware that as operating conditions become more demanding the necessary solution cannot always be provided by making parts more substantial or larger in their most vulnerable dimensions because material properties also play a very important role in the durability and efficient functioning of the overall combination. In other words, if it is perceived that in a given application the relief valve according to this invention is subjected to extremely severe operational forces, the answer may not lie simply in providing a thicker relief valve flange or a stiffer actuating spring **52**. With this in mind, an alternative embodiment is described hereinbelow and is claimed in the appended claims.

Reference may now be had to FIGS. **11** and **12** which, respectively, illustrate a typical piston in the running mode operation of the engine at close to its BDC while it is on its way towards its TDC (FIG. **11**) and in its travel the opposite direction, i.e. , with the piston approaching its BDC having moved away from its TDC position (FIG. **12**). It will be noted immediately that relief spring **52** has been eliminated entirely and is replaced, in a preferable version of this refinement, by two pivotable masses **400**, preferably diametrally disposed in a plane containing the line of reciprocation of the corresponding piston. Each of the masses **400** pivots freely about a pivot **402** supported by a trunnion **404** extending inwardly from the head of the piston and inside the same. Each of the masses **400**, in an exemplary geometry thereof as illustrated in enlarged view in FIGS. **13** and **14**, has a general L-shape seen in side elevation view.

Still referring to FIGS. **13** and **14**, the exemplary mass **400** (whether in the position in which it is identified as **400*b*** or the position identified as **400*c***) has a center of gravity “G” that is separated from the center of pivot **402**, identified as “P”, by a radius “R”. Referring now to FIGS. **11** and **14** together, it is seen that when the pressure relief valve is open, the masses **400** are at the position **400*b*** and the center of gravity “G” has rotated away from the head of the corresponding piston (the angle of rotation being) such that the moment arm between point “P” and the center of gravity of the mass “G” is identifiable by the distance “X_{1b}”. As seen in FIGS. **11–14**, each of the masses **400** has a generally bulbous extension **406** that is slidably and rotatably engaged within a correspondingly shaped recess **408** in relief valve body **446**.

From FIGS. **13** and **14** it will be seen that extension **406**, in a preferred aspect of this embodiment, is shaped to have two contact portions **407** (closest to the head of the corresponding piston) and **409** oppositely thereof. In the position **400*c*** of the pivotable mass, the contact portions **407*c*** and **409*c*** are respectively at distances X_{3c} and X_{2c} from the pivot center P.

For each pivotable mass, its extension **406** rotatably and slidably engages with a recess **408** (shown in broken lines in

FIGS. **13** and **14**) with the necessary minimal tolerance to permit smooth coaction thereof. Note in particular that X_{3b} is less than X_{2b} and X_{3c} is less than X_{2c}. This is deliberate and has certain very advantageous results discussed in the following paragraphs.

In the state illustrated in FIGS. **12** and **13**, corresponding to a power stroke for that cylinder, the relief valve flange **448***c* is closed into the recess in the corresponding piston head. At this time it is portion **409***c* that contacts recess **408***c* at a distance X_{2c} from pivot P. At the other extreme, in the state illustrated in FIGS. **11** and **14**, corresponding to an exhaust stroke for that cylinder, the relief valve **448***b* is moved away for that cylinder, the relief valve **448***b* is moved away from the corresponding piston head and it is portion **407***b* that contacts recess **408***b* at a different distance X_{3b} from pivot P.

In between these positions, when inertia forces cause pivotable mass **400** to turn about pivot P, the contact distances rapidly switch, i.e., as "open" valve flange **448***b* is being shut by pivoting mass **400***b* they contact at a distance starting at X_{2b} and ending at X_{2c} (clearly larger than X_{3b} corresponding to "valve opening" contact). This will occur as the corresponding piston moves from its BDC toward its TDC position, preferably after contact is made between rod **56** and valve flange **448**. There will be a build up of pressure over the piston head and valve flange **448** thereafter to TDC due to compression of residual vapor.

In the other direction, once the piston head passes exhaust port **134** in its motion closing in toward the BDC, vapor pressure equalizes on both sides of the piston and valve flange **448** and pivotable mass **400** moves from its position **400***c* to its position **400***b* by rotating through an angle " " and contacts recess **408** at portion **407**, at a distance changing from X_{3c} to X_{3b} (clearly smaller than X_{2c} corresponding "valve closing" contact).

When the mass **400** pivots about its pivot **402**, extension **406** moves a maximum distance parallel to the reciprocation axis of the piston identified as "Y" in FIG. **14**. The small clearance needed between extension **406** and recess **408** can be made quite small compared to Y and, is necessary, and is not difficult to determine for a given engine piston and relief valve. It may typically be of the order of a few one-thousandths of an inch.

As a direct consequence of this motion, there is a commensurate movement of relief valve flange **448** by a distance "Y" away from its recessed closed position in the head of the corresponding engine piston. The angular rotation of mass **400** between the relief valve "closed" position and the "open" position is " ".

During operation of an engine provided with inertially actuated relief valve means as just described, as the a piston approaches its BDC position from its TDC position, the piston decelerates and, as a direct consequence, the corresponding masses **400** pivot about pivots **402** so as to, together, overcome the corresponding inertial force being felt by the relief valve sufficiently to force it open.

Persons skilled in the mechanical arts will appreciate that the particulars of the extension **406** discussed in detail hereinabove ensure that the force applied by each pivotable mass **400** to the corresponding inertially actuated pressure relief valve body **446** by contact with recess **408** thereof is not the same when the valve is to be opened and when it is to be closed. When the pressure relief valve is to be closed from its open position (i.e., going from the position of FIG. **14** to that of FIG. **13**), the moment arm "closing ratio" at which the inertial force of the mass centered at G acts is (X_{1b}/X_{2b}). This occurs as the piston approaches its TDC in the exhaust stroke. Similarly, when the pressure relief valve is to be opened from its closed position (i.e. , going from the position of FIG. **13** to that of FIG. **14**) the corresponding moment arm "opening ratio" is (X_{1c}/X_{3c}).

Since at all times X_{1c} is greater than X_{1b} and X_{3c} is less than X_{2b}, as clearly seen from FIGS. **13** and **14**, this ensures that the "opening ratio" is larger than the "closing ratio" at all times. The operational consequence is that the pressure relief valve will tend to open up promptly as soon as the corresponding piston passes its exhaust port **134**, thus promptly exhausting low pressure vapor and improving efficiency. Equally significantly, each relief valve will not be closed with comparable force as the piston approaches it TDC. This will facilitate better purging of residual exhaust vapor and will keep the relief valve open until inlet valve rod end **56** contacts pressure relief valve flange **448**. At that time, the manses **400** will not only assist rod end **56** but, very importantly, will absorb some of the impact force in going "closed". Thus the engine will exhaust each cylinder exceptionally thoroughly, yet the pressure relief valve flange will suffer lesser forces and will last a long time.

In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **13** and **14**, there are two diametrally opposed masses **400** effecting this opening action. Persons skilled in the art will immediately appreciate that as the piston decelerates so does the relief valve and that, left to itself, it will have a tendency to stay in its closed position and it is this tendency that must be overcome by the combined action of the two pivotable masses **400**. Such persons will also appreciate that as the piston passes its BDC position and begins its return motion towards its TDC position, the direction of acceleration initially remains as it was before the piston reached its BDC position. As a consequence, the relief valve will be held in its "open" position as the piston returns towards its TDC position and, consequently, more of the residual vapor that is present in the cylinder is exhausted.

The operation of the engine according to this invention otherwise is very similar to that as described in relation to the spring-actuated relief valve embodiment. In other words, it is only when a piston passes the corresponding apertures **134** within its corresponding cylinder that the exhausted working fluid vapor is evacuated from the cylinder and, because the engine outside the pressurized zones is maintained at vacuum as hitherto described, opening of the relief valve in the piston begins to facilitate evacuation of this exhausted vapor.

In other words, the pivotable masses **400** utilize the natural acceleration and deceleration of the corresponding piston to actuate the slidably contained relief valve for that piston as necessary for efficient operation of the engine. Preferably, to avoid any imbalance of forces due to interaction between the earth's gravitational field and the accelerations generated by piston motion, the pivotable masses **400** should be arranged to pivot about vertical axes **402**, i.e., in a horizontal plane. This is easily done if an even number of pivotable masses **400** is employed. With odd numbers of pivotable masses **400**, additional balancing in known manner may be provided.

When the engine piston is close to its TDC position, the end **56** of rod **54** will, of course, contact the front surface of flange **448**. This is true whether the piston is moving slowly, as when the engine is in the start-up mode, or when the engine is moving at a higher operational speed, e.g., as when the engine is in its running mode. In either case, once the relief valve is closest to its corresponding engine piston, any residual working fluid vapor that remains trapped in the cylinder will experience an increase of pressure which will tend to further assist in closure of the relief valve into the corresponding engine piston and will cushion arrival of the piston to its TDC.

As already mentioned, engines designed according to the present invention can be utilized in a number of applications and, correspondingly, the actual size, mass and materials selected for various components as taught herein must depend upon the particular application at hand. Persons skilled in the mechanical arts would necessarily have the skill to select the size, the mass and the material for each of the elements as most appropriate under the prevailing circumstances. What is particularly important to appreciate is that whether it is by means of a spring or by coaction with pivotable masses as just described, the pressure relief valve must close as its corresponding engine piston approaches its TDC and must open when the pressure on both sides of the relief valve is equalized by passage of the piston past the corresponding exhaust ports **134** in its corresponding cylinder.

A person designing an engine according to this invention will, therefore, select the shape, the mass and the dimensions "R", "X_1", "X_2" and "X_3" (and correspondingly "Y") as appropriate for the engine in light of its intended use. Only one exemplary shape has been illustrated in FIGS. **13** and **14**, and then only for two diametrally opposed masses **400** in two extreme positions thereof, although numerous other variations in accordance with this teaching are of course possible. In principle, only a single pivotable mass would suffice and, should it be deemed desirable, more than two pivotable masses may be utilized. Such details are believed to be merely incidental to proper design according to this invention. Although only the best mode of the inertially actuated pressure relief valve has been discussed in fine detail, persons skilled in the art will appreciate that even if the extension **406** were simply spherical or of other simple shape the mechanism would provide the desired function although perhaps somewhat less efficiently than that disclosed in detail herein.

Provision of such inertially actuated relief valves may, in fact, improve existing engine designs and such an improvement is, of course, at the heart of the present invention. Furthermore, engines designed in accordance with the balance of the present disclosure in addition to the inertial actuation mechanism for operating the pressure relief valve in each piston offer singular advantages of high efficiency, freedom from frequent and routine maintenance, and particular suitability for operation with systems utilizing solar power. The present invention, therefore, also comprehends such engines.

In the preferred embodiments, as discussed hereinabove, the inlet valve mechanism corresponding to each cylinder of the engine actually comprises two cooperating valves: these being the main engine cylinder inlet valve with its sliding plate **88** and the mode changing valve **102**. In yet another aspect of this invention, one intended to provide even more precise control over the engine performance, additional structure may be added as discussed hereinbelow with particular reference to FIGS. **15** and **16**.

The proposed improvement involves both the inlet valve small piston **64** and somewhat modified structure to enable fine-tuning of valve **102**.

As previously described, the period for which inlet valve plate **88** of each cylinder is kept in its valve-open position determines the amount of working fluid vapor that is injected into the corresponding cylinder at the maximum available pressure at about or soon after the corresponding piston passes its top dead center (TDC) position. Once the engine has attained its "running mode", if the amount of high pressure working fluid vapor that is thus injected per stroke is too larger then some of the enthalpy contained in each vapor charge will be only partially utilized by the time the corresponding piston reaches the end of its working stroke and, consequently, will simply be lost in the exhausted working fluid vapor. In other words, since it is an important goal of this invention to obtain the maximum possible useful work output from each vapor charged, it is important to carefully regulate the amount of high pressure working fluid admitted by the inlet valve means for each working stroke.

To obtain the desired improvement, by somewhat modifying the physical structure of the mode changing/fine-tuning valve means of the earlier-discussed embodiments, it is proposed to utilize the pressure difference in each cylinder between an effective average or moan pressure P_2 as prevails in the cylinder when the piston is close to its TDC and a mean or effective pressure P_1 that prevails in the cylinder when the piston is close to its bottom dead center (BDC) position. This pressure differential is utilized to fine-tune a period of time for which the high pressure working fluid vapor is admitted into the cylinder at its highest pressure.

In the previously described embodiments sliding valve piston **117** closes or opens a pressure access path under the influence of working fluid vapor pressure communicated through ports **98** and **112** close to the TDC and BDC respectively through passages **108**, **122** and **104**. The unmodified structure is best understood with reference to FIGS. **1A–1C** and **5–7**. Modifications to this structure, as discussed more fully hereinbelow, are best understood with reference to FIGS. **15** and **16**.

Before discussing details of the structure, it may be helpful to understand the underlying principles involved in its intended operation. Ideally, when the engine is in its "running mode," the inlet valve means will allow injection of working fluid vapor at its highest available pressure from about the TDC position of the piston until the working fluid entering the cylinder occupies between one sixth and one seventh of the maximum of the cylinder while the piston is moving away from the TDC. Taking some exemplary figures for purposes of the present discussion, if an engine according to this invention were operated with working fluid available at a high pressure of 100 psi with an available condenser pressure of 9.6 psi, then P_2 at TDC would be approximately 100 psi and P_1, when the piston is just past port **112**, will be approximately 27 psi. Under these conditions, the pressure ratio P_1/P_2 will be approximately 27/100.

If inlet valve plate **88** stays in its valve-open position too long, i.e., it is moved to its closed position too slowly, then more than an optimum amount of working fluid vapor will enter the cylinder at its highest available pressure and, consequently, P_1 will be higher than 27 psi, say 50 psi, and the ratio P_1/P_2 then will be higher than 27/100, e.g., 50/100. As persons skilled in the art will immediately appreciate, the working fluid vapor exhausted at 50 psi would, in effect, carry away unutilized enthalpy in an amount higher than would be the case if P_1 were 27 psi.

The compression spring **232** plus the force due to pressure P_1 acting on the end face of piston **117** is equal to the net force due to pressure P_2 acting on the opposite effective end face of piston **117** (less the end face of valve stem **116**). Impulse force is equal to the momentum as determined by the formula F t=−mv. Impulse force F t and momentum are measured in the same units, Newton.sec or lbs.sec (in the case of vapor pressure). F is force, t is the time interval of the action, m is the mass of the body impacted and v is that body's subsequent velocity resulting from this impact. This formula applies directly to the principles of this improvement.

$$F_{spring} \cdot t_{spring} + (P_1)(A_1)(t_1) = (P_2)(A_2)(t_2)$$

Wherein:

F_{spring}=the force of the compression spring.

t_{spring}=the time interval in seconds that the compression spring acts on valve stem **116** during the upstroke/downstroke (roughly 1800 RPM's/60 sec. per minute).

P_1=pressure in the chamber at opening **108**.

P_2=pressure in the chamber at the opening **104**.

t_1=time (sec.) of pressure P_1

t_2=time (sec.) of pressure P_2

A_1=the area of piston **117** on the P_1 side.

A_2=the area of piston **117** on the P_2 side.

In a given stroke, pressure P_2 will act on the compression spring, F_{spring}, essentially maintaining an equilibrium position. It is pressure P_1 that offsets this equilibrium,. If pressure P_1 is less, pressure P_2 will have a greater effect on force F_{spring}, moving the needle valve stem **116** to a more closed position (in FIGS. **15** and **16**, more to the left). This closing action of the needle valve will inhibit the flow of vapor pressure P_2 to the inlet valve small closing piston **62**. The needle valve controls the rate of the closing of the chamber inlet valve, hence, as explained above, inhibiting the closing speed of the inlet valve will increase the volume of vapor incoming into the cylinder at TDC.

If pressure P_1 is greater, this pressure will force the needle valve more open, allowing the vapor pressure P_2 at TDC to close the inlet valve more rapidly, reducing the closing time and therefore reducing the volume of injected vapor at TDC. In FIGS. **15** and **16**, the needle valve stem would move to the right, opening the valve, accessing more rapidly pressure P_2 at port **98** to the small piston at chamber **64**.

The term "composite pressure differential" may be used to describe the mean effective pressure differential between P_2 and P_1 during a stroke. In fact, the engine operation will be in the 1800 rpm range. Pressures P_1 and P_2 in actuality fluctuate extensively during each stroke. Designed into this improvement is a weighted mass **230**. To establish a composite effective mean pressure differential in the running mode, in order to prevent unacceptable oscillation of stem **116** and piston **117** of the mode changing/fine-tuning mechanism, weight **230** is attached to stem **116**. This weight **230** slides inside a sleeve **226** and is connected to lever **130**, and joint **126**/**128**. The inertia (momentum) of this weight is selected so that at 1800 rpm it will stabilize the mean effective pressure differential. In the above formula, F t=−mv, momentum is gained, countering the impulse forces, using the momentum (−mv) to stabilize the fluctuating impulse forces of varying pressures P_2 and P_1. This weight **230** will stabilize the fine-tuning mechanism and will find its operational equilibrium. The weight **230** in sleeve **226** will slowly slide to find its balanced position.

The pressure P_1 at port **112** will prevail for only a short interval during the piston stroke. But the accumulated force at 1800 RPM's will offset the more steady forces of pressure P_2 and F_{spring}. In FIGS. **15** and **16**, the size and suggested movement of the needle valve stem **116** are somewhat exaggerated to illustrate their function. If the space between the cylinder wall of the needle valve stem **118** and the needle valve stem **116** is more restricted, a smaller movement of the needle (in and out of the valve cylinder) will suffice to vary the vapor flow from inlet **104** to the small piston chamber **64** to fine tune the inlet valve closing speed. The relative sizes of areas A_2 and A_1 at the ends of piston **117** determine the relative force provided by the pressures P_2 and P_1 respectively acting thereon. Because pressure P_2 will be much higher than pressure P_1, area A_2 should be smaller than area A_1. Area A_1, facing P_1, will be much larger than area A_2, facing P_2, because the cross section of the needle valve stem **116** will take away area from the cross section of piston **117**, accentuating the accumulated effective force of pressure P_1. Of course the cross-section of the cylinder **218** of the needle valve will be larger than the cross-section of stem **216**, allowing flow from ports **104** and line **122** to line **66**. Even so, with the diameter of needle **116** being in close tolerance with its cylinder wall **218**, only a minimum movement of the needle valve stem **116** will be required to vary the flow of the pressurized vapor to the small piston affecting the closing speed of the inlet valve **88**.

Note that the force bias provided by compression spring **232** is adjustable so that the mode changing/fine tuning mechanism can be adjusted, just as a mechanic would fine-tune the valve operation of a cam-operated valve mechanism.

The operation of the mode-changing elements is not impaired by the above-described improvement of the fine-tuning mechanism. The mode changing mechanism accesses port **112** to chamber **64** of the inlet valve closing mechanism in the start-up mode and port **98** to chamber **64** in the running mode. This function does not change in this improvement. In the start-up mode, inlet **104** is closed by mode changing valve piston **117** (note the drawing in FIG. **15**). In this start-up mode, port **112** is accessed to chamber **64**. Therefore P_1 will be greater or equal to P_2. Pressure P_2 will not force the mode change. Line **122** will access port **112** to chamber **64**. The compression spring **232** will maintain the mechanism in the start-up mode position (in FIG. **15**, to the right). Lever arm **130** will move the internal needle valve stem **116**, mode changing piston **117**, and weight **230**, to the running mode position. This movement may be a short distance, enough to open port **104** and close port **120**. When the mode change has occurred, lever arm **130** will not move further (FIG. **16** shows the left-fitted position of lever **130**).

Weight **230** slides within sleeve **226** which is attached to lever arm **130** by pin **126** in slot **128**, as described. Weight **230** has a flange-abutting sleeve **226** which allows lever **130** to push on the mechanism and stem **116**, compressing spring **232**. In the running mode, the fine-tuning mechanism operates independently of the mode-changing device. In other words, after the shift from the start-up mode to the running mode, the needle valve stem **116** can freely shift from the completely open position to a more closed position.

In addition to the above improved fine-tuning mechanism, FIGS. **15** and **16** show an improved positioning of the inlet valve closing mechanism. This closing mechanism is located in the earlier described embodiments on the far side of the inlet valve on the main axis from the cylinder and piston, and it was actuated by shaft **54** in contact with the main piston at **56** during TDC of the piston up stroke. By moving the small piston of the inlet valve closing mechanism around to the side of the sliding inlet valve plate **88**, the pneumatic tubes **66** and **68** are shortened considerably, reducing the amount of vapor wasted during the pneumatic action of the vapor pressure on the small piston of the inlet valve. Also the action of the small piston is more direct and decisive, since the movement of the small piston is increased. This mode changing/fine-tuning valve means operates very compactly the inlet valve closing speed which it serves. Likewise any condensate from this small piston action in chamber **64** will seep past the small piston and pass directly through the line **68** to the exhaust vacuum.

In this engine structure, in a three-cylinder configuration, the angular position between the axis of each cylinder is 120°, allowing out of the 180° 's corresponding to each down stroke, a 60° overlap. With three cylinders and during this 60° overlap, the engine leading piston must pass TDC, the port **112** at near BDC must do its work and the respective cylinder must exhaust its vapor. Of course, at start-up the engine speed can be low, but must develop enough rotational momentum to insure that the engine will kick itself off. The exhaust ports of this engine design are practically replaced by the back-pressure relief valve **448**. The back-pressure relief valve **448** is actuated by the inertia of its weighted levers **400** at BDC when the chamber pressure in the cylinder stroke drops as the piston passes the exhaust ports. At BDC this inertia is at its maximum. The back pressure relief valve **448** opens with the pressure drop at the exhaust, allowing the exhaust ports to be much nearer the BDC of the stroke. Because the back-pressure relief valve **448** will remain open throughout the upstroke, the chamber will clear itself even during part of the upstroke. These design features allow the exhaust ports to be nearer BDC. By lowering the position of the exhaust ports, more space is gained in the 60° portion of the downstroke of the exemplary three cylinder engine configuration.

It is believed that these improvements increase the efficiency of the pneumatic system and are accomplished with minimum additional complexity.

Certain improvement to further increase engine performance, efficiency, and reliability are also illustrated in FIGS. **15** and **16**.

It must be appreciated that the inlet valve and back-pressure relief valve of each cylinder chamber will remain in their respective positions as the start-up/stop sequence ends after the engine stops, under normal conditions and if the engine is not disturbed thereafter. As the engine stops, the engine shifts from the running mode to the start-up mode, preparing for the next start-up. The valves automatically take the correct sequential position for the next start-up. However, if the engine is moved or its operation towards it stopped position is disrupted, the inlet valves and back-pressure relief valves may change their relative positions from open to closed or vice versa. If this occurs, the engine may not be ready, i.e., the valve may not all be positioned or sequentially set-up for the next start-up.

If the inlet valves or back-pressure relief valves do change position improperly in this manner, the vapor pressure from the boiler will not be able to enter the cylinder chamber to open any of the respective inlet valves to start the engine, utilizing the start-up mechanism. FIGS. **15** and **16** illustrate an improvement which ensures that if there is an inlet valve or back pressure relief valve position change, the drive shaft can be physically turned one complete revolution to reset the sequence, so that the engine can automatically start-up. Rotating the drive shaft in this way would be necessary only if the valve sequence is disrupted.

This improvement is a reset means for the inlet valve and back-pressure relief valve **448**. It is not a replacement for the back-pressure relief valve **448** or for the start-up means through port **112**. The start-up moans as described earlier ensures that the inlet valve closes before the piston downstroke uncovers the exhaust **134**. The pneumatic inlet closing means prevents excessive pressure loss from the boiler, because the valve at sliding plate **88** closes before the piston uncovers the exhaust.

When the contact surface **56** of shaft **54** is in the "inward" position towards the engine center (FIG. **16** shown the position of **56**), the inlet valve is closed. When the back-pressure relief valve **448** surface is in the "outward" position from the engine center (FIG. **16** shows this position of **448**), the back-pressure relief valve is open. The distance between shaft surface **56** on shaft **54** and the upper surface **448** of the back-pressure inlet valve is a fixed distance "X". Rod **356** slides along the axis and through shaft **54** into space **364**. Blocker **262** in space **264** butts against stopper **263** in the open position and against stopper **263** in the open position and against stopper **254** in the closed position. Blocker **362** in space **364** butts against inlet valve shaft **54** in the open position and surface **56** of shaft **54** butts against the upper surface of the back-pressure relief valve **448** in the cylinder chamber when in the closed position. This blocker action brackets the movement of distance "X" along rod **356**. FIGS. **15** and **16** illustrate this function. The blocker position **362** may be adjustable to distance "X". Ring gasket **365** provides a vapor barrier for rod **356** into space **364** and ring gasket **265** for space **264**.

The detailed description provided herein relates only to the preferred embodiments and the best mode known for practicing this invention. Persons skilled in the art will no doubt find it obvious to modify various components of the described embodiment to suit particularized needs. All such modifications in the spirit of the present invention, as claimed in the claims appended hereto, are regarded as comprehended within the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. Apparatus for providing a rotary mechanical power output when supplied with an expandable working fluid at a predetermined initial condition, comprising:

a multicylinder, self-starting single crankshaft, reciprocating piston engine with at least three cylinders connected to a common crankshaft,

at least one of a speed-responsive first means, pressure-responsive first means or temperature-responsive first means that forcibly adjusts its position in correspondence with an output speed of the engine, with a pressure of the working fluid or a temperature of the working fluid, respectively; and

a second means for controlling the start and stop of an inflow of said expandable working fluid at said initial condition, into individual engine cylinders in a prescribed sequence as a function of the position of each individual piston with respect to its top dead center during a working stroke, in correspondence with said position of said first means, wherein said second means includes:

a mode change valve means at each cylinder connected to the first means;

an inlet valve means at each cylinder governed by the mode change valve means as well as actuated by the piston itself; and

said mode change valve means includes means by which the closing rate of the inlet valve means varies based on the pressure differential between top dead center and bottom dead center.

2. A mechanism for ensuring self-starting of a multicylinder, single crankshaft, reciprocating piston engine with plural cylinders connected to a common crankshaft to provide a rotational output upon provision thereto of a supply of an expandable working fluid at a predetermined initial condition, comprising:

at least one of a speed-responsive first means, pressure-responsive first means or temperature-responsive first means that forcibly adjusts its position in correspondence with an output speed of the engine, with a pressure of the working fluid or a temperature of the working fluid, respectively; and

a second means for controlling the start and stop of an inflow of said expandable working fluid at said initial condition, into individual engine cylinders in a prescribed sequence as a function of the position of each individual piston with respect to its top dead center during a working stroke, in correspondence with said position of said first means, wherein said second means includes:

a mode change valve means at each cylinder connected to the first means;

an inlet valve means at each cylinder governed by the mode change valve means as well as actuated by the piston itself; and

said mode change valve means includes means by which the closing rate of the inlet valve means varies based on the pressure differential between top dead center and bottom dead center.

3. Apparatus for providing a rotary mechanical power output when supplied with an expandable working fluid at a predetermined initial condition, comprising

a multicylinder, self-starting single crankshaft, reciprocating piston engine **(20)** with at least three cylinders **(24)** connected to a common crankshaft **(26)**,

at least one of a speed-responsive first means, pressure-responsive first means, or temperature-responsive first means that forcibly adjusts its position in correspondence with an output speed of the engine **(20)**, with a pressure of the working fluid or a temperature of the working fluid, respectively; and

a second means for controlling the start and stop of an inflow of said expandable working fluid at said initial condition, into individual engine cylinders **(24)** in a prescribed sequence as a function of the position of each individual piston **(30)** with respect to its top dead center during a working stroke, in correspondence with said position of said first means.

4. The mechanism of claim **3**, wherein:

said first means has a first position corresponding to zero output speed, a second position corresponding to a predetermined mode change output speed, and a third position corresponding to engine output rotation at higher than said mode change output speed, said engine being in a start-up mode below said mode change output speed and in a running mode at higher output speeds.

5. The mechanism of claim **4**, wherein:

said second means acts during each complete crankshaft rotation to enable the start of an inflow to each cylinder in which the corresponding piston is between said first piston position and a second piston position more distant relative to TDC and stops said inflow at said second piston position so long as the engine is in said start-up mode but stops said inflow at a third piston position intermediate said first and second piston positions when the engine is in said running mode.

6. The mechanism of claim **5**, wherein:

each of said cylinders is formed with an exhaust port that is exposed to substantially exhaust working fluid from the cylinder therethrough when the corresponding piston moves to a fourth piston position further away from the TDC than said second piston position, and said substantial exhaustion continues thereafter until the piston passes through its bottom dead center (BDC) and returns past the exhaust port to said fourth piston position.

7. The mechanism of claim **6**, wherein:

said first means comprises a plurality of rotatable weights mutually linked to move, by centrifugal forces, a linked connector at each cylinder to corresponding first, second and third positions of said first means; and

said second means comprises individual mode change valve means at each cylinder, cooperating with said connector thereat, for selectively placing working fluid in the cylinder in communication with an inlet valve means movable to control said stop and start of said working fluid inflow to the cylinder.

8. The mechanism of claim **7**, wherein:

said inlet valve means comprises an inlet valve rod having at one end an and piston slidably containing in a valve cylinder that communicates with said mode change valve means to apply a differential force on the end piston to move the inlet valve rod along the corresponding cylinder axis, the other end of the inlet vale rod slidably projecting into an end face of the corresponding cylinder to make forcible contact with a part of the piston sliding therewithin between said first and third piston positions thereof.

9. The mechanism of claim **8**, wherein:

said inertially-actuated relief valve means comprises a relief valve slidably supported centrally in a cylindrical aperture formed in the piston, such that when the working fluid acting on the piston is at close to a predetermined low pressure the relief valve moves to an open position outwardly of an end face of the piston to allow working fluid passage through the piston and when said relief valve is pushed against the piston it seals shut thereagainst.

10. The mechanism of claim **9**, wherein:

after said piston reaches said first piston portion in its return toward TDC there is forcible contact between an end face of said relief valve and the projecting end of the corresponding inlet valve rod, whereby the relief valve seals shut at the piston and the inlet vale rod is urged to a position enabling inflow of working fluid.

11. The mechanism of claim **10**, wherein:

the working fluid is a vapor.

12. The mechanism of claim **6**, wherein:

at least the common crankshaft, cylinders and inlet valve means are sealed off from the ambient atmosphere and rotational torque output is transmitted through a magnetic clutch to a rotating output shaft.

13. The mechanism of claim **8**, wherein:

said inertially-actuated relief valve comprises a valve body supported to be slidable along a reciprocation axis of the piston and having a substantially flat end flange located at the top of the corresponding piston, said valve body having at least one outside recess shaped to slidably and pivotally engage a correspondingly shaped actuating member locatable therein, and at least one mass pivotably supported adjacent said flange inside said piston, said pivotable mass being formed with an extension shaped to serve as said actuating member engaging said relief valve body such that when said piston is subjected to acceleration and deceleration close to its top dead center and bottom dead center positions said pivotable mass experiences an inertial force sufficient to cause pivoting thereof with consequential movement of said relief valve body engaged therewith.

14. The mechanism of claim **13**, wherein:

said extension is shaped so as to apply a greater force to said pressure relief valve when acting thereon to open the pressure relief valve than when acting to close the pressure relief valve to the corresponding piston head.

15. The mechanism of claim **14**, wherein:

said extension shape provides contact between said extension and said valve body recess at a first distance from the center of the pivot supporting said pivotably supported mass when said pressure relief valve is being opened and at a second distance from said pivot center when said valve is being closed, said first distance being larger than said second distance.

16. The mechanism of claim **13**, wherein:

said pressure relief valve opens only after the corresponding cylinder commences exhaustion of working fluid and closes only after making contact with the corresponding inlet valve rod.

17. The mechanism of claim **13**, wherein:

said valve body is formed to have two of said recesses symmetrically disposed about said reciprocation axis and two of said pivotably supported masses each with an extension slidably and pivotably engaging one each of said recesses, whereby corresponding inertial forces are symmetrically applied to said valve body.

18. The mechanism of claim **5**, wherein:

one of the pistons is disposed so as to just pass its TDC position before at least one other piston connected to their common crankshaft passes its second piston piston.

19. The mechanism of claim **3**, wherein:

the axes of each of the cylinders are horizontal and pass radially through a vertical rotational axis of their common crankshaft.

20. The mechanism of claim **19**, further comprising:

lubrication means driven by the crankshaft to facilitate lubrication of at least the pistons and crankshaft.

* * * * *